FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Rates for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Some of our brethren of the Press are, in advance, dividing the spoils for the Democracy. The Fayetteville Observer says that Hon. L. O'B. Branch is to be Governor and W. W. Holden, Esq., to be U. S. Senator. We cannot say we see any great objection to the latter. As a matter of course it is to be a Democrat and we would rather see the press honored when a man is really talented as any other of the candidates is. We think Mr. Holden is about as good a person the Democrats would have the most idea of selecting. But is he to gain the nomination without a contest? Nay, for there is one of those parts who thinks Democracy owes him something, and he is determined that he will do his best to get it. We do not suppose he will run for Democrats like the treason but despise traitor. Besides he may be a Western man, but is not by any means an embodiment of Western sentiment.

As we are on this subject we will give the views of a number of gentlemen whom we have heard spoken of as candidates for the Governorship and Senatorship. W. W. Holden, Esq., L. O'B. Branch, Judge Ellis, W. W. Avery, W. H. Thomas, Esq., Thos. Settle, Jr., Esq., P. Hall, Wm. Hill, Esq., Mr. Bridgers of Edgecombe, Hon. D. M. Barringer, T. D. McNeill, Esq., Hon. J. G. Shepherd, and a host of others usually spoken of. For Senator, W. H. Haywood, Esq., Hon. T. L. Clingman, Gov. Reid and Hon. Warren Winslow. There are no doubt who aspire to these places, but are thought of by themselves alone.

Of the names we have given we think that the race for Governorship will be between Messrs. Branch of Halifax, Ellis and Avery. For the Senatorship between Messrs. Holden and Bragg. Our opinion is that they will settle it among themselves and if the Governor wants to be Senator, Holden will be our next Governor.

Asheville Spectator.

1856—1857.

With all the abroad as well as real trouble which disturbs financial circles, there can be no reasonable doubt that the country is much richer than it was one year ago at this time. We have only lost nothing worth speaking of. We are not with some imaginary but with very little wealth. England will have to back a million of what we call our losses, and the cost nearly as much more, while the difference between this fall and last fall in pasturage and crops alone promises to indemnify us for nearly or quite all our losses from depreciation or otherwise.

Our railroads, which have been built so immediately, and which have declined so much, are a source of greater gain to the country and individual loss to their stock and bond holders. They have cleared and planted hundreds of thousands of farms in the country during the past year, the products of which are soon added to the assets of the nation. When a railroad stock sells for a levy a share, the road is worth just as much to the country as if sold at a premium; it is just as convenient for emigrants, just as quickening to farming capital, and as productive an industrial agency. The losers are the comparatively few who have to furnish the money to keep it going. If the stockholders got good dividends, of course the country would be richer, and there would be more money used for new or more extended improvements; the country is much richer with a network of existing railroads that pay no dividends than it would only such a number of roads as could be run with a profit to stockholders. From this point of view it is very apparent that, while heavy losses have been sustained from railroad stocks, the aggregate wealth of the country has been increased to an incalculable amount; for it would be difficult to name a single road, either built or projected, that is not not desirable, or that would not in time be profitable at a fair cost.

Our mineral wealth, too, which railroads during the past year have developed, by making it accessible to market, would go far to pay our supposed losses. The coal, iron, lead, copper, and gold mines of the United States could furnish profitable employment now for all the floating capital of the country, without any further great increase of facilities for transportation.

We were near overlooking another unusual source of wealth, of which the country will reap the benefit this fall: we refer to the general reduction of expenditure, the abated extravagance, the general economy which for a month or more has been fashionable. When all the people of the United States reduce their expenses one shilling a day, it makes a difference of eighteen millions of dollars in a week, and of over fifty millions a month. If the nation could be kept on a steadily short allowance from now till the first of January, what we would save would alone make us rich.—*New York Post.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Central America Disaster.—Arrival of more Survivors.—The Bremen bark Bremen has arrived here with J. Tice, 2d Engineer, Alex. Smith, fireman, and G. W. Dawson, passenger, of the ill fated Central America, who were rescued by the British brig Mary, from Cardenas for Baltimore, but were transferred to the Bremen. Mr. Tice drifted on a plank seventy hours. On the fourth morning he drifted to a boat, and succeeded in getting into it. On the fifth day, he picked up Grant, who swam from a part of the main deck. Both of them pulled to the main deck, and took off Dawson. He had been on the same deck with ten others, all of whom died from exhaustion and exposure. Four others were Geo. Buddington, 3d Engineer, Thos. Banks, coal heaver, Patrick Carol, do, and a fireman. The other six were passengers. Messrs. Grant, and Dawson, were eight days without provisions or water, the sea breaking over the deck. On the second day after the disaster, they saw a number of passengers on a piece of the wreck, but could not assist them. The rescued were in a sad condition, badly bruised, and covered with sores.

Henry String, of North Carolina, advertises this month that a gay young fellow had run off with his two daughters. This is a most reprehensible instance of two strings to one beau.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1857.

NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.—Our neighbors of Virginia appear to be in great trouble about the North Carolina bank notes which are in circulation in that State—where they would not be found, by the way, if North Carolinians would as far as possible do their trading in North Carolina. We find in a single Virginia paper four several articles about North Carolina notes, from which we learn that merchants don't take them for goods where there is any change to be given, and hardly where the whole bill is laid out. Also that notes of the suspended Farmer's Bank have been sold by some very soft holders at 50 per cent. discount.

The Virginia papers have sense enough to laugh at such folly, and to tell their readers that the North Carolina notes generally are as good as gold, and that the Farmer's Bank notes will be paid, even if the bank should not resume specie payments. The Petersburg Express says, "Take the leading banks of the State, examine their history and condition, and you will find them judicious, well managed and thriving, and in our humble opinion have not their equals in reliability in the United States. We would, therefore, forewarn persons holding such notes, to submit to no sacrifices. North Carolina paper money is worth every dollar it demands upon its face."

And the Norfolk Herald says.—"The high position which North Carolina State bonds have maintained during the present financial crisis, must be a source of intense gratification to every son of the Old North State. At a time when nearly every stock succumbed to the storm, and even that of the proud "Old Dominion" touched 70, the bonds of North Carolina have maintained their position *at par*, or so nearly so that the difference in exchange would have brought them up to that exalted standard. We congratulate our friends of that State on the high bearing maintained by the credit of their commonwealth, under one of the severest tests which our public securities have been called upon to bear during the last twenty years. It is one of which they may well be proud."

The notes of Virginia banks generally are no better in that State than ours. All the independent banks in the State, it appears, have suspended, except the Bank of Virginia, the Exchange Bank, and the Farmer's Bank, with their branches. As far as heard from the following independent banks in the State have suspended, viz: Bank of Commerce, Fredericksburg; Monticello, at Charlottesville; all the banks in Winchester; Valley Bank, at Charlestown; Bank of Berkeley, at Martinsburg; all the banks in Alexandria, Wheeling, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Lynchburg, &c.

Brokers it seems give specie for the notes of the three old specie paying banks only at five per cent. discount, whilst they refuse to have any thing to do with the paper of the independent suspended banks. Debtors to banks have had great difficulty in getting current money with which to pay. At Richmond, Northern drafts are 5 per cent. premium.

Virginia bank notes are quoted at 3 to 6 per cent. discount in Baltimore. North Carolina notes at 5 to 7, and difficult of sale.

The Governor of Virginia does not intend to issue a proclamation forbidding the receipt for taxes of the notes of non-specie paying banks of that State. Said notes are therefore receivable at the Virginia treasury.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

Some of the independent Banks, we hear, will resume specie payments in a few days. So confidently is this expected, that the notes of all of them are taken in this city, at par, for goods of every description.

The run upon the Banks of this city has been quite limited. We hear of one broker who brought on some $70,000 worth of notes of the Branch of the Exchange Bank of this city, and demanded the specie. His notes were promptly cashed—and this will be the result in all other similar cases. On the other hand we hear of a broker of this city who has offered to the banks the use of a large amount of specie in case they should desire it.

Rumored Suspensions.—It was rumored in the city last evening, that the Bank of Wilmington, and the Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington, N. C., refused to redeem their notes on yesterday. The Commercial and Bank of the State, however, it is said, did redeem all presented. We would advise the holders of these notes, however, to submit to no discount. The Banks are perfectly solvent, and their issues worth every dime called for upon their face.—*Petersburg Express.*

We are glad to state that the Wilmington Herald of yesterday pronounced the above *"all rumor and nothing else."*

The last Fayetteville *Observer* says, "we learn that the Neuse paper mill, near Raleigh, has failed, and the manager gone North." This is a mistake. The *Neuse* mill has not failed, but the *Crabtree* mill, a small concern, has.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We are very sorry that a mistake of our informant led us into the above error, and hasten to give the correction.—OBSERVER.

NEW RAIL ROAD OPENED.—From the Charleston Courier we learn that the North Eastern Rail Road was to be opened its whole length on Monday last. This road extends from Charleston to Florence, on the Wilmington & Manchester road, 100 miles, and will save more than half that distance, we believe, in the travel from Charleston to the North. Florence is the terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington road; and so the trade and travel between Cheraw and Charleston will be greatly facilitated.

Northern Exchange.—We learn this morning that the Banks here have put exchange up to 2 per cent. on Northern.—*Wil. Journal.*

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK, &C.—Last Saturday was the worst day yet in New York, though said to be not so bad as had been anticipated. Immense amounts of dry goods notes fell due on that day. The following failures are stated: Messrs. Gage, Dater & Sloan, dry goods jobbers in Chambers street, enjoying a fair credit; Messrs. L. Baner & Co., in the hosiery trade; Messrs. Livingston & Ballard, grocers, in Water street; and Messrs. Ely, Bowen & McConnell, dry goods jobbers. Doubtless other smaller houses went down.

At Newburg, Powell, Ramsdell & Co. failed, carrying down the Powell Bank of the city.

Cincinnati.—Dunbury, Drake & Co., bankers, have suspended.

St. Louis.—James H. Lucas & Co., bankers, have suspended.

Louisville.—William E. Culver, banker, has suspended.

New Orleans.—Kennet, Dix & Co., Commission Merchants have failed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

Mr. M. R. Wendell, the agent of the Middlesex Company, Bay State Mills, and the New York and New England Worsted Company, has made an assignment.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.

The banks redeemed their bills till after the usual hour of closing, yesterday. To day the run has entirely ceased.

The N. Y. Express of Saturday says:

Business opened with little spirit this morning in the face of the suspension of the Banking house of Clark, Dodge & Co., which has long been considered one of the staunchest firms in the street. Their organization includes Boston, New York, St. Louis, and New Orleans, with an extended business throughout the West and Southwest, and the suspension in its effects is one of the most important of the year.

The lower part of the city, in the region of the wholesale grocers, and among the dry goods jobbers, bears a very dull appearance, from which there is no appearance of relief.

Some sales of paper have been made at 3 per cent; but only the best names in New York can go at this quotation.

The payments at Bank are made with unexpected punctuality, and the day bids fair to pass without showing an increased pressure. Dry goods paper, of undoubted character, has been passed at 3 per cent. a month.

LATEST.

Things looked much better in New York on Monday last. There was a more cheerful feeling, and stocks rose, in some instances largely. Only one failure, (Messrs. Yelverton and Walker, grocers,) was announced. Half a million of exchange on London was sold. The range of quotations is 90 to 100 on London, though leading bankers asked 102 to 103.

The bad feature is, that specie has been withdrawn from the banks to the amount of nearly two millions, notwithstanding the Treasury payments.

F. & A. Dodge of Georgetown, D. C. heavy importers and merchants, have failed.

HARTFORD, CT., Oct. 9.

Bank Suspensions.—Financial affairs here have grown very stringent and much excitement exists. Three of the prominent banks, viz: the Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile—have suspended specie payments. It is generally believed that other suspensions will soon take place throughout the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

The money market here remains tight. A good deal of excitement and dissatisfaction prevails amongst the laboring classes, who are subjected to losses on uncurrent funds.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 6.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—In pursuance of the Proclamation of the Governor, a special session of the Legislature was convened to-day. The Governor's Message states that the suspension was an imperative necessity, and suggests relief by removing the penalties—provided a resumption of specie payments takes place as early as practicable. A joint resolution was debated in the House requiring the Banks to furnish information of their condition before any legislative aid could be extended.

DEBT.—It may well astonish plain people in the backwoods, that any one can consent to shoulder such loads of debt as are brought to light by the financial troubles in the great cities. Recently we noticed the suspension of the house of Garner & Co. in New York, with liabilities amounting to between two and three millions of dollars. Here is another case, in the failure of Lawrence, Stone & Co. in Boston, whose friends made great efforts to carry them through. They had offers of assistance to the amount of $300,000, but "upon examination this sum was found to be totally inadequate, in view of their heavy payments on the eve of maturity." What the whole amount of their indebtedness was, we are not informed, but $300,000 was totally inadequate to meet that portion of it which was on the eve of maturity! Can such men sleep? We suppose so, strange as it may seem. But, sleeping or waking, this hasting to be rich by grasping after so much, must make a life of labor and anxiety for which, even if acquired, wealth cannot adequately compensate.

A woman cowhided a man in Richmond, Va., on Sunday last. The third case of the kind within a week. They ought to put on men's clothes before they undertake such a job, and afterwards be enrolled in the militia, according to the following precedent:—

What Next?—In Rochester (N. Y.) women who wear the "Bloomer uniform" are warned to do military duty.

N. C. Stocks.—The following is an extract from a private letter, written by a reliable gentleman of New York City, and one well informed in monetary matters, to a gentleman of this City:

"Nothing has stood the terrible times here better than North Carolina bonds."

Raleigh Standard.

Mecklenburg county has voted, 566 to 273, to subscribe $60,000 to the Wilmington and Charlotte rail road.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—The Wilmington Journal has not heeded our caution not to speak hastily in reply to the question we asked of our democratic contemporaries, what they think of the Sub-Treasury now? That paper did not stop to look into the Messages of the democratic Presidents, and other official sources of information as to the wonderful performances of this said Sub-Treasury, but instantly and without due examination or reflection denies that the democrats ever "set up the Independent Treasury as a great regulator." This is bold, but not discreet.

The Sub-Treasury act went into operation on the 1st of January 1847. In Mr. Polk's Annual Message, 7th Dec'r 1847, he lauded it as having "had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of paper currency," as "restraining excessive issues of bank paper by the banks, disproportioned to the specie in their vaults," &c. "The banks, therefore, (continues President Polk,) must keep their business within prudent limits," &c.

Now this looks to us a good deal like a claim by a democratic President of the power in the Sub-Treasury to restrain and regulate the State banks throughout the country, and we think such a power would make the Sub-Treasury a "Great Regulator."

In President's Polk's next (and last) Annual Message, he said of the same Sub-Treasury, "It has tended powerfully to secure an exemption from that inflation and fluctuation of the paper currency, so injurious to domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of labor, and it is believed has largely contributed to preserve the whole country from a serious commercial revulsion, such as often occurred under the bank deposite system." And he goes on to cite the monetary revulsion in Europe, during that year, as not affecting this country only because of "the salutary operation of the constitutional treasury." And he dwells upon "the restraining effect of the system upon the tendencies to excessive paper issues."

President Pierce said but little, we believe, about the Sub-Treasury, though he spoke approvingly of it, if we mistake not, in all his messages, and endorsed the praise of it by the Secretary of the Treasury. We have at hand the Report of that officer for Dec. last, where it is claimed that the "independent treasury" has power to *"control"* the business of "the banks, the merchants and the dealers," not only for good but for ill. Hear Secretary Guthrie:—

"Under a system of wise and just laws, giving security to property, a fair reward to labor, and affording a temperate and timely control of the currency and all mercantile transactions, we may confidently hope such a disaster will rarely occur. The independent treasury, when over-trading takes place, gradually fills its vaults, withdraws the deposites, and, pressing the banks, the merchants and the dealers, exercises that temperate and timely control, which serves to secure the fortunes of individuals, and preserve the general prosperity.

"The independent treasury, however, may exercise a fatal control over the currency, the banks, and the trade of the country, and will do so, whenever the revenue shall greatly exceed the expenditures."

Yet the Journal tells us that "the democrats never set up the Independent Treasury as a Great Regulator."

We might, if time permitted or need required, find even stronger testimony than the above, in the speeches of members of Congress, and we half suspect in the editorial columns of the Wilmington Journal itself.

But the above is only one of many singularly hasty and inaccurate positions of the Journal. In the same article it says:—

"It is said that the Government has tempted the people by low Tariffs, to buy more foreign goods than they could pay for, etc., etc., at least so the Fayetteville Observer says. To meet all this, we need only point to the fact that bills on London can to-day be bought greatly under par—that sterling exchange is offered in New York at a discount of six to seven per cent., and that exchanges with foreign countries have been in our favor during the whole Fall, showing that we are not situated with respect to foreign countries, as the *Observer* would have us to think. Nay more than this, the great curtailment of our imports, as compared with our exports, has arisen under the reduced Tariff which went into operation on the 1st day of July, 1857. Gold is wanted here and gold will come and in large quantities."

The Journal here rather insinuates than asserts, that this country is not deeply indebted to foreign countries. Yet it is well known that such indebtedness does exist, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. Does the Journal think its readers are so simple as to believe—we are sure *it* is not—that the low price of foreign exchange is any evidence that the country is not in debt to Europe? Why every man of the most common intelligence knows that exchange is not at par simply because debtors in this country cannot command the money to buy it for remittance to Europe in payment of their debts. That is the reason why exchanges are in our favor. So also, the curtailment of imports is simply owing to the hard times, not to the tariff of July 1857. What have we had for the hundreds of millions due in Europe? Foreign goods, undoubtedly. Not specie, for that has been constantly going *to* Europe.

If gold comes here from Europe it will be only because people here fail to pay their debts there.

Again says the Journal:—

"We do not say that extravagance has not prevailed. It would be folly to deny that extravagance has prevailed, but in what has that extravagance mainly shown itself? We say it has shown itself mainly in those classes of articles which are the most highly taxed, or protected, if you choose to use the latter term. In silks, laces, French millinery, embroidery,—gim-cracks generally, which are heavily taxed, and sold at exorbitant prices."

Here is another blunder. Silks and laces are less heavily taxed than the leading articles of iron and wool, and sugar; and no higher than manufactures of cotton.

And finally, the Journal is mistaken in asserting that the increased importations have been mainly in "silks, laces and gim-cracks." We cannot say of course, what imports are included under the term "grim-cracks," since we find no such article in the tariff of 1847 or 1856; but since the tariff of 1846, importations of silks and laces have increased from $12,103,399 to $30,637,123, whilst iron, wool, cotton, flax, wine and sugar have increased from $51,807,060 to $120,445,905.

The Journal winds up with the courteous declaration that it is "all nonsense" to compare the trouble now with that of 1837. Perhaps so; but persons and papers in New York, who ought to know as much about this as the Journal, *have* compared them, and have even pronounced this trouble worse than that.

PRICES OF COTTON.—There will doubtless be great disappointment throughout the cotton growing States at the fall of that staple. Here it has gone down from 15½ to 13 cents, and the market is very dull. In New York, the Journal of Commerce of Monday last, (after quoting prices for several days as "nominal," there having been no sales,) says there is no currrent value to this article; a small sale of a quality classed as middling upland, although not strictly full quality, was made to-day at 14, which is 1¼c below previous quotations."

At New Orleans, on Friday last, 7000 bales sold at 14 cents, a decline of 2 cents in two days.

There is of course a disinclination to sell at present prices,—and perhaps we might add, a disinclination to buy also. As to this, every planter must judge for himself. He would be a wise man who could tell whether prices will rule higher or lower during the year. We pretend to no such wisdom.

As to the extent of the crop, different views are entertained, we see, at the South. Perhaps the following extract from a business letter we have just received from Hardeman county, Tennessee, contains as fair a statement of facts, applicable to the whole cotton region, as can be had:—

"Crops are fine here, better than ever was known, and if there is a late Fall the cotton will be as good as we ever had, though it is four weeks later than usual. There has been received in Memphis several hundred bales, at 15 to 16 cts., which is a good price. Weather cool, and prospects of frost."

Decline in Flour.—The following table exhibits the decline in flour in the New York market within the last two months:

	July 29.	Sept. 29.	Decline.
Superfine State per bbl.	$6 40	$5 15	$1 25
Extra State	6 75	5 50	1 25
Western superfine	6 40	5 15	1 25
Extra Western	8 50	5 75	2 75
Canadian extra	8 25	6 70	1 55
Balto., Alex'a and Georg'n	8 75	5 60	3 15
Southern and fancy extra	9 50	7 10	2 49

We learn that John L. Bridgers, Esq., of Edgecombe County, has consented to deliver the address before the State Agricultural Society at the approaching State Fair. Mr. Bridgers is a highly intelligent gentleman, and well informed in agricultural matters. The public may expect an interesting and valuable address.

Raleigh Standard.

A Beautiful Thought.—The Raleigh Standard says, "After the Caldwell Institute, at Hillsborough, in this State, had ceased to exist, the resident members of one of the literary societies attached to the Institute, (the Union,) sold the furniture, &c. of their hall, and met to consult as to the proper manner of disposing of the fund. As there were members of the Society in all parts of the United States, it was concluded that no appropriation of the fund could be so entirely satisfactory to all as a stone in the Washington monument, with the name of the Society and its locality engraved upon it. The money was accordingly sent to the Hon. James C. Dobbin, then Secretary of the Navy, and he was requested to hand it to the proper officer to be applied as designated. The friend who sends us for publication Mr. Dobbin's reply to the Committee, says—and we agree with him—"that so beautiful a thought, coming as it does from as noble-hearted a patriot as ever breathed, should be preserved." Mr. Dobbin's reply is as follows. It is in the form of a note on the back of Mr. Whittlesey's letter, and was evidently somewhat hurriedly penned amid the pressure of official business:

Messrs. W. H. BAILY, J. TURNER AND OTHERS.—*Gentlemen:*—I forward to you the letter of Mr. Whittlesey in regard to your patriotic contribution to the Washington monument. The money will be paid to him this morning.

These modest contributions will gradually elevate that noble shaft of marble. My feelings are that it should never be completed, but that generation after generation should be privileged to add evidences of *their* appreciation of the lofty patriotism of "The Father of his Country." The monument then will continue to rise until the character of our people shall begin to fall.

Very respectfully, J. C. DOBBIN.

Nov. 9th, 1853.

Appointed.—Thos. H. Ashe, Superintendent of the construction of the new Marine Hospital at Wilmington.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct'r 5 and 6,—Strs Fanny and Magnolia, and Tows, with goods for P P Johnson, P A Wiley, Beaver Creek Co, J Kyle, F D Breece, J W Lett, Starr & Williams, C E Leete, A Williamsen, H & E J Lilly, R Marsh & Gorrell, J F Foulkes, J H Hall, E J Hale & Son, J W Baker, P Taylor, A G Thornton, W C Troy, H L Myrover, W D Watson, W H Carver, G W I Goldston, E W Willkings, C Harmsen & Co, W N Tillinghast, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 3.—Brig Rio Grande fm Wiscassett, Me: Schr Home fm Swansboro', Matchless fm N London, Ct. 4.—Schr Ellen Randall fm Little River. 5.—Schrs Jno A Stanly from New York, Charles Smith fm ditto, Lavinia fm Jacksonville 6.—Schrs Marine and Worth fm N York, J H Flanner from Philad. 6.—Brig M E Thompson fm Matanzas; Schr Martha Skianer fm St Thomas. 7.—Schr Helene fm N York.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—(and perhaps to their husbands and fathers also.)—The N. Y. correspondent of the Charleston Mercury has been among the Milliners of that great city, and devotes more than a column to what he saw there. It seems that there is a specified day in September for the formal opening and exhibition of the Fall and Winter fashions; and that every thing is kept a profound secret until that day arrives. When it does arrive, all the fashionable ladies of that great focus of fashion rush to the milliners' shops to see and to buy. From this letter we learn, that

"The size of the bonnets for this season has decidedly increased, advancing much further upon the head, but retreating at the sides to such an extent, as to form nearly a point over the forehead. The crowns are often sloping and fanciful; the curtains still deep.

"The materials are velvet exclusively, in every possible variety—Fancy, Terry, and Imperial. The decorations are feathers, and velvet flowers tipped with marabout; both are very beautiful and costly, and the blonde used is frequently ten dollars per yard.

"The most elegant white bonnets form a prominent feature at all the exhibitions, and are usually ornamented with a long, full, fancy ostrich and marabout plume, placed across the front, over the edge of which it falls like a fringe, drooping in curled clusters at the side. These are sometimes replaced by rich white fringe upon a twisted *barbe* of silk or velvet, and produces also a very stylish effect.

"All the more elegant bonnets are made and trimmed in solid colors, or in very decided contrasts, such as black and *ouetre* (a rich shade of yellow), mallow and crimson, drab and brown, or drab and blue; all these combinations require much delicacy, taste and judgment in their adaptation and arrangement."

For the increase in size of the bonnets, we are thankful. We copy another item or two:

"The display of rich dress goods this season exceeds all previous experience, the stringency of the money market seems to have had no effect on the enterprise of our merchants, or else their faith in the feminine power of obtaining what they very much want, is too firm to be easily shaken.

"The "*Laise de Cote*," or side-striped robes, seem just now to be superseding all other styles.

"The wide sleeves so fashionable at present, are now distended by crinoline as well as the skirts, preserving an entire uniformity of appearance."

The New York Express gives the following account of the

"*Nuptial Dress of the Princess Royal.*—Our lady readers will naturally be curious to know what is to be the bridal attire of the Princess Royal of England, on the momentous occasion of her marriage to the Prince of Prussia. This dress is already in preparation, and information received on good authority enables us to state that the material is to be the finest and richest Honiton lace. This formed the bridal robe of the fair sovereign of England, and it is chosen for her oldest daughter. The cost of that worn by Victoria was some seven hundred and fifty dollars, and it is not probable that of the Princess will be less magnificent.

The robe, destined soon to be the talk of the nation—at least of its fair portion—is now in process of being wrought by young lace-makers, each with her pillar resting on her knee, and each, no doubt, proud to think her labor is to decorate a scion of royalty. Every tiny leaf and line of meandering stem, worked with so delicate a touch, will be interwoven with interesting associations. The artistic design has been approved by patriotism as well as taste, and every bud and flower, spray and sprig—embodies the Italian blessing upon the youthful bride:—

"Lieti giorni e felice."

The pattern is composed of the national emblems, the rose, the thistle and the shamrock, beautifully blended with elegant and graceful effect.

The Honiton lace-makers are engaged also in the manufacture of the handkerchief which the royal bride is to hold in her hand. The centre contains the royal arms of England, wrought in most elaborate workmanship, and the border, of unusual splendor, is a perfect marvel in the lace-making art, yet light as a web of gossamer.

Another exquisite specimen of lace-work is in progress, designed superbly, and wrought with the highest skill of the manufacturers. Of fairy lightness in texture, it is adorned with delicate lilies of the valley, their graceful bells nestling under the broad leaves—the poetic emblem of purity. The flowers are copied from nature with exquisite skill, the fine threads guided by dexterous fingers in a manner to rival the most beautiful painting and with a gossamer transparency no pencil could imitate. It has been conjectured that this dress is for some royal bridesmaid.

Amount of State Taxes for 1857.—We are indebted to the faithful and efficient State Comptroller, Gen. C. H. Brogden, for a statement by Counties of the State taxes for 1857, which we will publish in full in our next. The aggregate amount for 1857 from all sources, the tax on bank shares excepted, is $490,168 34, being an increase over 1856 of $109,730 85. The bank tax is $33,988 75, making the total revenue of 1857, $524,157 60.—*Ral. Standard.*

Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast amount of evil communications.

DIED,

In this town, on the 6th inst., BENJAMIN, son of Daniel and Frances Kelly, aged 4 years, 11 months and 12 days.

In Sampson co., on the 25th ultimo, SARAH A. TATUM, wife of W. R. Tatum, aged 31 years.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing: in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.

Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

From the Washington Union.

THE YELLOW PINE FOREST OF THE SOUTH.

The rapid disappearance of the pine forest, under the axe of the planter and timber-getters of the southern States, known as the *yellow-pine* among shipbuilders, is beginning to attract the attention of the public.

This belt of forest runs east and south of a line drawn from the Chesapeake bay through Raleigh in North Carolina; Cheraw and Columbia in South Carolina; Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, in Georgia; Montgomery in Alabama. This line may be said to be the base of the Blue Ridge.

From this base line stretching to the seaboard, over a level or gently undulating country, but occasionally interspersed with oak and hickory, lies this great pine belt.

Its width, save that tongue jutting into Florida, may be estimated from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty miles, but on that portion touching the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, a width of from thirty to forty miles, the pines are scattering and of stinted growth, and almost worthless for commerce save for turpentine; so that it may be safely estimated that that portion of the pine belt adapted for the cutting of timber cannot exceed an average of more than seventy-five miles in width, and of this probably near one-half of the forest, since the first settlement of the country, has been deadened and the soil put in cultivation.

It is well known that the stronger and better the soil, the larger, and longer, and straighter the pines, and thousands of acres of these pine forests are annually deadened by the planters, for the purpose of putting fresh land into cultivation, while the timber-getters are culling and cutting for commerce that which is within a convenient distance for water carriage. Nor will the planter desist from this wholesale destruction of these forests until the value of the trees shall be so enhanced as to make it an object for him to hold them for their value as lumber.

Thus will the forest continue rapidly to disappear, until it will be found, perhaps too late, that there is a scarcity of this valuable timber, and which, if ever replaced, will require centuries.

For more than a quarter of a century the U. S. government has been guarding and protecting the live oaks that grow within a limited distance of the sea-board, and yet it is a well-established fact that the live oaks are of a much more rapid growth than the yellow pine.

It has been estimated by the timber-getters that a large pine sufficient for the spars or beams of a first-class ship requires from two to three hundred years to grow.

The pine forest of Virginia, North and South Carolina, which is within a convenient hauling distance to water carriage, is already nearly exhausted.

In Georgia, that which is on the principal rivers has been culled for some miles on either side of the streams, and timber is now being hauled from ten to fifteen miles to the Savannah river for shipment.

The French government at the present time is having its orders for timber filled by trees cut in Georgia, upon the rivers that flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and here the rafting of timber for miles across the open bays to the points where the shipping can come to receive it renders it exceedingly troublesome and expensive, and often attended with the entire loss of the rafts.

With a knowledge of these facts, and doubtless startled by the rapid destruction of these pine forests, our government has acted wisely in withdrawing from sale (now for the first time) her pine lands which lie upon the Suwannee river, in Florida, with the view of holding them for their lumber for the future use of her navy; and it may now be seen—and perhaps too late—that this wise precaution should have been taken years ago, by withdrawing those pine lands in Florida which are situated upon the waters that flow into the Atlantic.

Wisconsin and Iowa.—The following figures exhibit the progressive growth of Wisconsin and Iowa, beginning with the census of 1840:

Year.	Wisconsin.	Year.	Iowa.
1840	30,945	1840	43,112
1842	44,478	1850	192,214
1846	155,277	1852	228,873
1847	210,406	1854	326,104
1850	305,391	1856	509,414
1855	552,109		

This shows over a million of people in 1855 in the region which in 1840 contained but 74,000. The two States, with Minnesota, now contain about a million and a half of people, and cast more than 250,000 votes. Such is the growth of the West.

The Course of True Love Running Very Unsmoothly.—The New Orleans Crescent recently mentioned the case of a young man, who attempting to elope with the fair daughter of a cotton broker, residing in the Fourth District, got off instead with the negro servant woman of the young lady—the thing being a trick, arranged by the young lady and her father, to wound his vanity and drive him off. It seems, however, that that trick failed to cure him. Considering himself regularly sucked, he could not induce himself to give up the chase, so far, at least, as concerned his desire to discover who his triumphant rival could be, for he never imagined he could have been treated so only through the influence of some one more artful in the lists of love than himself.

In consequence of this impression, he loitered around the neighborhood for several nights, and whilst watching for others was watched himself. Having plenty of money, he offered a negro on the premises five dollars to post him in regard to all the transactions of the young lady and whoever might visit her. The bribe accepted; and the negro induced him to believe that by scaling a certain part of the fence on the premises, at a certain hour after dark, and hiding himself in the shrubbery, he would be able to see and hear all that his heart could desire, or all that it feared. At the proper time he jumped the fence; but instead of the soft wooing of the happy lovers which he expected to hear, he was greeted and set upon by two furious watch-dogs; and whilst frantically scrambling back over the fence, was doused with a bucket of dirty water by some one who stood in concealment, awaiting him for the purpose. Whether the luckless lover's curiosity was satisfied or not, we are unable to say; but we think that both his love and his curiosity ought to be quenched by this time.

The number of passengers conveyed by the London General Omnibus Company within the year from the present date has averaged thirty-seven millions and a half, or at the rate of nearly three quarters of a million weekly. The number of passengers "corresponding" at one office alone (the Cheapside) average 1,600 daily.

Jokes for Hard Times.—Good Sign.—A man smiled on 'Change yesterday, and escaped without personal injury.

"These times" lead every body to preach economy; one writer says *funerals* might be conducted much cheaper than they are. Another calculates that if all the persons in the United States would wear their clothes an extra six months, for one year, $250,000,000 might be saved—or if each family would omit the use of meat one day every week for a year, $125,000,000 more might be saved—but these calculations must stop, or we shall be too rich—*in rags, empty stomachs and shabby hearses.*

THE AMERICAN EAGLE—BY IKE PARTINGTON.

This is the greatest bird that has ever spread his wings over this great and glorious country. The place where he builds his nest is called an eyrie, away up on the precipices where the foot of man can't come, though perhaps a boy's might. The eagle is a ferocious fellow, and sits on the top of the cliffs and looks sharp for plunder. He gets tired of waiting, and then he starts out in the blue expansive heavens, and soars around on his opinions over the land and water to see what he can pounce down upon. But, though he is called a very cruel bird, he always preys before eating, just like any good moral man at the head of his family. He eats his victuals raw, which is an unfavorable habit, but it is supposed that he eats it so because he likes to. He is a very courageous bird, and will fight like blazes for his young, and steal chickens wherever he can see them. He is a bird of great talons, and is much respected by birds of the feathered tribe that are afraid of him. He is a great study for artists, but appears to best advantage on the ten-dollar gold pieces and fifty cent pieces, and pretty well on the dimes, as he sits gathering up his thunderbolts under him, as if he was in a great hurry to be off. He has lately broke out on the new cent, and seems as if in his hurry he had dropped all his thunder. The American eagle is the patriot's hope and the inspiration of fourth of July. He soars through the realms of the poet's fancy and whets his beak on the highest peak of the orator's imagination. He is in the mouth of every politician, so to speak. He is said by them to stand on the Rocky Mountains and to dip his bill into the Atlantic, while his tail casts a shadow on the Pacific coast. This is all gammon. There never was one more than eight feet long from the tip of one wing to the tip of t'other. His angry scream is heard ever so far, and he don't care a feather for anybody. Take him every way he is an immense fowl, and his march is over the mountain wave, with the star-spangled banner in his hand, whistling Yankee Doodle.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

"Go it Boots."—At the Eastern Penitentiary of Philadelphia, in an order for 750 pairs of boots for a Mississippi plantation, one pair of enormous dimensions has been manufactured. For this pair a paper diagram of the size was sent as a guide to the maker. The boots when finished were 19¾ inches long, 6¼ across the size, and 5½ inches wide at the heel. The pair weighed just eight pounds. The boots were made for a negro slave of gigantic proportions, a sort of deputy overseer on the plantation for which the boots were ordered.

Scandal.—The Rev. Dr. Backus, of Bethlehem, Conn., was a man of power as well as of eccentricity. He had a habit of dropping the thread of his discourse, and delivering himself of any thought that suddenly struck him. Thus, throwing up his spectacles, and leaning his elbows on the Bible, and his chin on his hands, he would break out:

'Scandal! I'll tell you what scandal is! Brother Smith has heard something about brother Jones, but it was told to him under a pledge of great secrecy; and he finds it so hard to keep it all alone, that he tries to find some one to help him, and he imparts it to neighbor Jennings, and it proves too weighty for their united capacities to bear, and they soon manage to share it with brother Fraser; and so it spreads from one to another, till at last Polly Downs hears of it, and then, whew! away it goes, and every body knows it. And that's scandal.'

Thrilling Incident.—At a temperance meeting in Philadelphia some years ago, a learned clergyman spoke in favor of wine as a drink, demonstrating it quite to his own satisfaction to be scriptural, gentlemanly, and healthful. When the clergyman sat down a plain elderly man arose, and asked the liberty of saying a few words. Permission being granted, he spoke as follows:

"A young friend of mine," said he, "who had long been intemperate, was prevailed on, to the joy of his friends, to take the pledge of entire abstinence from all that could intoxicate. He kept his pledge faithfully for some time, though the struggle with his habit was fearful, till one evening in a social party, glasses of wine were handed around. They came to a clergyman present, who took a glass, saying a few words in vindication of the practice. 'Well,' thought the young man, 'if clergymen can take wine and justify it so well, why not I?' So he took a glass. It instantly rekindled his fiery and slumbering appitite; and after a rapid downward course he died of delirium tremens—a raving madman!" The old man paused for utterance and was just able to add—"That young man was *my only son*, and the clergyman was the reverend doctor who had just addressed the assembly.—*Southern Churchman.*

A young and pretty girl stepped into a store where a spruce young man, who had long been enamored but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened every thing; at last she said,

"I believe you think I am cheating you."

"Oh, no," said the youngster, 'to me you are always *fair*."

"Well," whispered the lady, blushing as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so *dear*."

Sharp-witted.—The Boston Gazette tells this story of business sagacity: One day during the past week a firm gave a check to one of their creditors for two thousand dollars, which he presented at the bank, where he was informed that it was drawn for five hundred dollars more than stood to the firm's credit. Having some little doubt of the solvency of the firm, he drew his own check for five hundred dollars and deposited to account of the firm, when he was promptly paid the full amount. The firm stopped payment the same day, and will pay somewhere about thirty cents on a dollar; so that the gentleman obtained seventy-five per cent. on his claim.

The Evil of Long Credits.—It is now sufficiently obvious, says the New York Post, that the difficulties under which the commercial world is laboring result more or less directly from the abuse of credit, and that a very considerable share of that abuse occurs in the dry goods trade. The usual length of credit among this class of merchants is eight months, while the importer's credit never exceeds five months, and in many cases does not amount to so long a time. Therefore there is against the importer a balance of three months time, a very serious consideration, which is rendered more so by the continual risk he undergoes in giving that amount of credit, which enables the retailer to purchase goods for both the fall and summer trade *before paying for any.* We are aware of the difficulties which beset a determination to alter an existing state of credit, but is it possible for any country to do a safe business on so unsound a principle? When will a better time than the present occur for our merchants to combine for their mutual advantage? Why not at once take measures to concert a combined reduction of their term of credit to four months, and form the nucleus of a really sound business system? The railroad and telegraph have long since removed the only excuse that ever existed for long credits, and the merchants may as well profit by their past and present experience, as wait for more of the same sort.

Don't Do It.—When you feel tempted to go into anything on credit, don't do it. When you think you want some new thing that you can do without, and are tempted to borrow the money to get it, don't do it. When you feel like spending anything that may as well be unspent, don't do it. Keep within your means, and you can defy all creation. Take every cent you can collect, and pay your debts with it,—even if your coat has to be rusty. Place not your faith in princes, financiers or accommodations.

Wilmington Journal.

Effect of the Hard Times in New York.—A Nassau street auctioneer brought to the hammer Saturday, an extensive assortment of statuary, said to be the property of an up-town family, the name of which figured in the Independent's list of suspensions a fortnight since. The bidding was slow, and prices so ridiculously low, that most of the articles were withdrawn. The dry goods auctioneers are offering silks, satins, laces and embroideries, at very low prices, for cash, but with few buyers. "Flora McFlimsey," as well as the rest of us, must take in sail.

Helping One Another.—An Incident that will Survive the Crisis.—We all but envy our Saturday Evening cotemporary of the Gazette, that he should have anticipated us in placing upon record one of the most pleasing incidents of the week. Chickering & Sons, the extensive piano forte makers, employ some three hundred mechanics and many laborers, and, as a matter of course, their weekly disbursements are large. On the last pay-day, in consequence of the non-arrival of funds due at a distance, they were obliged to expend the funds in hand in the redemption of matured paper, and, consequently, had to forego the *pleasure* of paying their hands their accustomed weekly allowance. What did the men do then?—did they "strike?" No! but, like rational Boston mechanics, they met, consulted together, and passed resolutions expressing sympathy with and confidence in their employers, and tendering to them a loan of six or eight thousand dollars, the proceeds of their own savings. There is a great deal of nobility in the conduct of the men,—so much of unselfishness and consideration that one cannot but feel proud of our species. This incident will survive the crisis.

Boston Courier, Oct. 5th.

Unfounded Rumor.—The London Times in the course of a recent article, alludes to the facility with which credit can be destroyed by evil-minded persons, where there is no prompt legal redress. That paper says:

Nothing is easier than to ruin a bank, and in England, in consequence of this facility, such attempts are classed with the worst offences. At this moment two persons are lying in Newgate for endeavoring indirectly in a particular case to excite public distrust, and, although one of them was a man of respectability, who acted upon a fancy that he had been personally injured, no one has been found to utter a complaint of the severity of the sentence. In New York, on this point, there is perfect freedom. Hence no institution is spared, and, indeed, the leading concerns are the first to be attacked, since if these can be broken, the minor ones are sure to follow.

A fabricator of false reports should be regarded as the worst of criminals, and it is a pity that in this country, so few of them are brought to justice. Many an honest man has been ruined by such vicious agency.—*Baltimore American.*

A Corpse with a Life Preserver on.—On Saturday about noon, the Star of the West passed the dead body of a man floating upon the surface supported by a life preserver. It was off the capes of Virginia, and the sea was rough at the time. It was supposed to be one of the passengers of the Central America.

Agate.—We saw a beautiful specimen of agate found in this county, which was deposited at Mr. Trotter's Jewelry shop. It had been taken to New York and split open by a Lapidary and polished. It appears from its beautiful coloring to be equal to any we have ever seen here in Jewelry. The mineral resources of North Carolina are becoming more and more developed, and we hope to see the time when the old North State will take her stand along side of her most favored sisters in respect to her mineral resources and everything else that is calculated to raise her to an equality with them.—*Charlotte Whig.*

Arrested.—W. W. Sherison, was arrested yesterday on the arrival of the Manchester train, by officer Webb, on a charge of forgery, and taken back to Charleston, S. C., by officer Hicks who had been sent in search of Sherison.

Wilmington Herald.

A culprit being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be recorded against him replied: He had nothing to say, as too much had been said about it already.

COME TO THE FAIR!

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November next.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Executive Committee to make this Fair meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The importance of such an institution for advancing the interests of the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Manufacturer, cannot be doubted. It has for its object the creation of an honest and laudable spirit of emulation among them, by increasing their efforts to excel in their various departments. The spirit of the age is improvement and progress, and it is the interest of all to keep pace with that spirit. One important step in accomplishing that object is to build up and sustain exhibitions of industry and enterprise, where all may meet together, view each others' works, compare notes, increase in knowledge, and take fresh courage in their respective pursuits.

An institution having such objects in view cannot fail to meet the approbation and support of all. Our object is to build up an institution for the exhibition of North Carolina Stock, North Carolina Produce, and North Carolina Manufactures. May we not call upon this and the adjoining Counties to come and unite with us in competing for the premiums? Come one, come all—"bring every thing you've got, and if you haven't got any thing, borrow something from your neighbor," and we promise to do every thing in our power to make the occasion one of interest, profit and pleasure to every one.

We trust our citizens generally will exert themselves to see that the various departments are well filled.

We look to the Ladies to fill Floral Hall. They have always performed this part well, and as the time is rapidly approaching, we hope they will be ready again to prove that those who look to them in a good cause *never look in vain.*

We invite the surrounding Counties to come and compete with us for the premiums, with the assurance that we will do all in our power to give entire satisfaction to all.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sept. 25, 1857.

Blanks for sale at Observer Office.

THE TORY MASSACRE.

BY RICHARD EVERETT.

A little more than a year ago last winter, we made a tour through the Southern States, and in the course of our rambles tarried a while at the little village of Hillsborough, North Carolina. It was a location hallowed to our mind by many revolutionary association. In his memorable retreat across North Carolina, in February, 1781, the ragged but gallant army of Gen. Greene forded the river Haw, a short distance from Hillsborough. All through the revolutionary struggle the neighboring country was noted for its affrays, which were constantly occurring, either between the patriots and English troops, or the patriots and their traitorous enemies, the tories.

Not far from Hillsborough, we were shown the scene of a terrible massacre of tories by the troopers of "Lee's Legion." Great changes have taken place since those eventful times, and our guide could only point out the vicinity of the conflict, there being no veteran to designate the exact spot. Let us recall the circumstances of that terrible affair.

Although driven across the river Dan, into Virginia, Greene had no idea of abandoning the South; but in the old and wealthy county of Halifax, endeavored to recruit his wearied troops, and prepare again to meet the foe. As a preliminary step to the movement of his whole army, Greene sent Col. Henry Lee, with his legion of cavalry and two companies of Maryland militia, to harass the British force and disperse the bands of tories which were organizing throughout the Carolinas.

Col. Lee had formed a squadron of cavalry, uniformed and armed precisely after the fashion of Tarleton's celebrated corps; and no man in the American service was more dreaded by the foe than "Legion Harry," as he was generally styled throughout the American camp, especially backed by his troopers. About the middle of February, Lord Cornwallis issued a proclamation, inviting all those who were loyal to the king to join his standard, promising protection and reward, and at the same time threatening "rebels" with the halter, if found with arms in their hands. Soon after this event, Lee crossed the Dan and advanced slowly into North Carolina.

By a curious circumstance it happened that just at this time Col. Tarleton, with his legion and some companies of infantry, left the British camp and moved toward the Virginia line on a marauding expedition. Lee had advanced only one day's march when his scouts brought information of Tarleton's approach, and that he was then encamped at a plantation only six or eight miles distant. Lee resolved to attack the English troops that very night. Arranging his forces, he moved up within a short distance of the British camp and waited for darkness.

It so happened, however, that Tarleton was on the point of removing his camp to another plantation; that very afternoon he put his arrangement in force, and moved away some fifteen miles, in a direction contrary to Lee's calculation. Therefore, in the evening, on approaching the British encampment, with great circumspection, the American troops were sorely mortified to discover that the sagacious Briton was no where to be found.

Greatly chagrined, Lee was on the point of pushing with all haste after the British Colonel, when the indomintable scouts again came in with information. They brought intelligence that one Col. Pyle, a noted tory with a company of four hundred mounted loyalists, was close at hand, making for Tarleton's camp, unaware that he had moved. Lee resolved to capture the whole party by stratagem. Sending forward a couple of troopers to meet the tories and conduct them to camp, he placed the militia and riflemen in ambush on each side of the road, and drew up his legion in proper form to receive the tory battalion. It was his intention to lead the tories into an ambuscade, and take them all prisoners. To the honor of Col. Lee, be it recorded, that he did not contemplate nor plan the massacre which followed.

As the tories approached, Lee sent his Adjutant to greet the Colonel and direct him where to post his men. The Adjutant returned with word that "Col. Tarleton's wishes should be cheerfully complied with!" Lee saw that his stratagem was working to perfection. Col. Pyle marched his men to the place indicated by Lee, and drew them up in two ranks along the road, in such a manner that they were hemmed in by the concealed militia on one side and Lee's legion on the other. When the tory lines were formed, Lee, at the head of his troopers, rode slowly towards it and passed along directly in front, until the two Colonels were opposite each other. As Lee extended his hand to Pyle, the loyalists raised the shout of "God save the King," in which the Americans joined, in order to carry out their plan and prevent discovery. Col. Lee then complimented the number and fine equipment of his corps, and hoped they would do good service in the King's cause! He then turned and was about to give the signal for the legion to cover the tory troops with their carbines, when a sudden burst of musketry, mingled with yells and cheers, broke from the lower extremity of the line.

The Tories discovered the American militia aiming at them, perceived they were betrayed, and commenced firing their carbines. The militia returned with a heavy volley, which killed more than forty men. A terrible hand to hand fight ensued, in which the Americans were completely victorious. Lee and his chief officers endeavored to stop the carnage, but the memory of many Tory outrages nerved the arms of the troopers, and they hewed down their hated enemies without heeding their cries for quarter. Some two hundred men, according to some accounts, were killed in less than twenty minutes. Stedman, in his history of the war, puts the number of the killed and wounded at three hundred; but Botta, who is generally first-rate authority, thinks this number too large. Tradition says that ninety horses were also killed and wounded. Col. Pyle, badly injured by a sabre cut, fled for shelter to a small pond near by, and plunging into the water, concealed himself among the reeds, with nothing but his head above the surface, until the fight was over and the field deserted. He then crawled out and made his way to the British camp. The Americans did not lose a man or horse, killed or wounded.

A few of the tories managed to reach the British camp and carry to Tarleton the terrible intelligence that Pyle's detachment was cut to pieces by the "rebel vagabonds." Expecting, with good reason, that those same "vagabonds" were in search of him, the Colonel broke up his camp and pushed for the main army, Lee following hard upon his track.

Much valuable plunder was taken from the defunct tories. Their equipments and arms were all new, from the British stores, and they soon replaced the miserable arms borne by some of the American troops. Sixty-five horses were also taken, with new saddles and rigging complete. Lee, re-inforced by three hundred riflemen, pushed after Tarleton, until he was within a few miles of the main army. "Fortune, the capricious goddess," said Lee afterwards, "gave us Pyle and saved Tarleton."

Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that "a little difference" frequently makes many enemies while "a little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

REVENUE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We give below a statement of the gross aggregate amounts of public taxes paid by the several Counties of the State for the years 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Alamance,	4,163 57	5,658 18
Alexander,	1,152 37	1,677 70
Anson,	5,255 57	6,963 76
Ashe,	2,437 60	3,100 30
Beaufort,	7,157 24	9,480 54
Bertie,	6,446 12	8,204 40
Bladen,	4,086 78	4,346 12
Brunswick,	2,944 26	3,156 01
Buncombe,	3,781 43	5,106 46
Burke,	2,625 72	3,622 01
Cabarrus,	5,130 76	6,684 57
Caldwell,	1,809 43	2,182 91
Camden,	2,318 32	2,714 71
Carteret,	1,641 97	2,598 15
Caswell,	7,672 97	9,439 00
Catawba,	2,712 14	3,604 91
Chatham,	6,250 42	7,724 18
Cherokee,	1,378 50	1,779 09
Chowan,	4,018 90	4,997 84
Cleaveland,	2,761 74	3,942 56
Columbus,	2,586 84	3,177 81
Craven,	9,062 61	13,507 90
Cumberland,	10,800 81	13,440 48
Currituck,	2,230 19	2,853 83
Davidson,	5,090 99	6,468 51
Davie,	2,745 68	3,526 29
Duplin,	5,303 83	6,171 76
Edgecombe,	9,980 45	13,549 10
Forsyth,	4,929 82	6,897 12
Franklin,	5,628 89	8,099 48
Gaston,	2,845 66	3,705 82
Gates,	3,317 81	4,537 28
Granville,	10,567 88	13,424 66
Greene,	2,860 35	3,466 44
Guilford,	7,693 00	9,845 87
Halifax,	9,186 66	12,098 32
Harnett,	1,532 02	1,532 70
Haywood,	985 14	1,510 97
Henderson,	2,774 77	3,508 54
Hertford,	4,675 21	5,738 41
Hyde,	2,708 51	3,680 56
Iredell,	4,413 98	6,501 05
Jackson,	925 80	932 82
Johnston,	5,054 22	6,091 93
Jones,	2,346 81	2,827 30
Lenoir,	4,604 02	5,968 13
Lincoln,	2,934 13	4,104 77
McDowell,	1,666 98	2,202 81
Macon,	898 66	1,185 24
Madison,	953 81	1,182 21
Martin,	5,204 90	6,554 91
Mecklenburg,	9,687 35	12,654 32
Montgomery,	1,912 22	2,308 90
Moore,	2,972 01	3,714 24
Nash,	4,228 60	5,636 56
New Hanover,	21,065 16	24,891 69
Northampton,	6,221 74	7,985 08
Onslow,	2,652 56	3,604 69
Orange,	8,029 24	9,600 31
Pasquotank,	5,244 78	6,187 18
Perquimons,	3,809 88	4,642 63
Person,	4,358 94	5,728 27
Pitt,	6,630 27	8,285 77
Polk,	780 24	1,032 92
Randolph,	4,682 63	5,552 88
Richmond,	4,056 65	5,583 33
Robeson,	3,712 30	5,122 50
Rockingham,	6,345 83	8,279 13
Rowan,	7,934 17	11,169 26
Rutherford,	3,210 24	4,269 81
Sampson,	5,210 10	6,371 55
Stokes,	2,392 46	3,001 45
Stanly,	1,937 65	2,526 45
Surry,	1,905 85	2,708 20
Tyrrell,	1,562 98	1,612 04
Union,	3,415 97	4,104 54
Wake,	13,783 44	20,402 34
Warren,	7,842 62	10,670 24
Washington,	3,424 20	3,978 21
Watauga,	829 96	1,173 65
Wayne,	8,170 76	9,922 25
Wilkes,	2,305 69	2,987 83
Wilson,	4,348 18	4,928 43
Yadkin,	2,363 49	3,178 38
Yancy,	854 14	1,074 89
	$380,437 49	$490,168 34

The gross amount of taxes for 1856, was $380,437 49, and for 1857 $490,168 34. To this is to be added the tax on bank stock, which in 1856 was $14,182 33, and in 1857 $33,988 75. The total gross income from taxes was, therefore, for 1856 $394,619 82, and for 1857 $524,157 09; showing a difference in favor of 1857 of $129,537 27. The nett public tax for 1856 was $341,833 84, exclusive of the bank tax; and the nett public tax for 1857, exclusive of the bank tax, is $457,422 46. The difference between the gross and nett amounts given, is accounted for by the commissions allowed the sheriffs. The total nett income, therefore, from public taxes for the year 1857, is $491,411 21; or $135,395 04 more than in 1856. We have not included, however, in the nett tax for 1857, several items which go to the Literary Fund—$8,570, for example, on retailers of spiritous liquors, and smaller sums, making in all $8,933 08. Add these to the above amount of $491,411 21, and the total amount of nett public tax for 1857 will be $500,344 29.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Branch of the Farmer's Bank at Greensboro'.—The suspension of the parent bank at Elizabeth City, says the last Greensborough Times, "occasioned a considerable run for a few days upon the branch of the Farmer's Bank located in this place. But every demand was readily cashed, and a plenty more remaining in the Safe, public confidence is firm, and the bills pass as readily as gold."

Advance in North-Carolina Lands.—A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing from Iredell county, N. C., says:

Rapid changes have been going on in this part of our State for the last few years. Ten and fifteen years ago, land sold in this county from 50 cents to $2 acre. Now it is worth from $10 to $50, and some sells even as high as $75 per acre. Our internal improvements, together with the improvement in agriculture, have been mainly instrumental in producing this change.

Death of an army officer.—Col. Ichabod Crane, of the 1st Artillery, died at New York, on the 4th instant.

A Hard Hit at the Corruptionists.—Senator Pugh of Ohio, in a speech the other day, gave the Black Republicans a hard blow. He said, "They never had but one United States House of Representatives, and even in that one, the last two weeks of the session were spent in quarreling among themselves as to *who should be expelled for obtaining the most plunder.*"

Black Republican Corruption.—A mystery, equal to the Burdell, is perplexing the people of Wisconsin. Gov. Bashford, black republican, entered office two years ago, a poor man; his salary was $1,250 per annum, and he is about to retire rich. How he could do so was a mystery until the Milwaukee News threw light upon the subject. The Governor, much against the wishes of the people of Milwaukee, approved the La Crosse Railroad grant of lands, and for the executive approval $10,000 in cash and $50,000 in bonds was paid.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—GENTLEMEN:—As the Schools in the up country are making such strong efforts to get our sons and daughters, suffer me to say a word on that subject. The Female High Schools in your place and Clinton and Goldsboro' are well known, and have taken deep root in the confidence of all in this part of the State,—therefore I will say nothing about them more than this, that the good they are doing is bound to tell upon society. My object is to call public attention to a Male School at Magnolia, in Duplin County, 7 miles from Warsaw, on the Rail Road. This is as good a Male School as there is in the State, in my judgment, to prepare boys for College; and in fact some boys are now going to Magnolia that are in College studies altogether, and will therefore enter the Sophomore Class at College. I am satisfied that Mr. E. W. Adams, A. M., the Principal, is one of the best Teachers in this State, and such a School should be encouraged. It is easy of access and in a healthy section, and the citizens of Magnolia have spared no pains to make it all it should be. Board and all expenses are as cheap as any school of its grade in the State. Come, parents, let us send our children to as near home schools as we can, and encourage home, and have our children as near home as we can. Yours,

J. C. BLOCKER

2d Sept'r, 1857. 1t

LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Oct'r 7.—The steamship Niagara has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 20th ultimo.

There is nothing later from India.

The Emperors of France and Russia met at Stuttgard on the 25th.

Mexico accepts the mediation of France and England.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria were to meet at Weimar on the 1st Oct.

Commercial.—Sales of Cotton for the week 29,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d. Market closed quiet. Advices from Manchester unfavorable—stock in port 297,000 bales, including 206,000 American. Flour steady, inferior qualities slightly declined and quotations barely maintained. Canal 31s. a 32s.; Southern 32s. a 33s. 6d.

Harrison, Watson & Co., bankers at Hull, have failed. Their liabilities are large.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

Since the 24th of September nearly $2,000,000 of Government stock have been redeemed. Only $100,000 have been received in the last three days.

Additional instructions have been sent to the Naval Commanders at the different ports to intercept filibustering parties.

Business and Labor.—A New York paper of Tuesday, says:

The discharge of several hundred laborers from the Erie Railroad works yesterday, has been followed to-day by a similar movement on the part of several large establishments in this city, ordinarily employing from one hundred to two hundred operatives. One extensive book bindery in William street, calculated to keep on all the week, but this afternoon they gave their employees notice that they must stop after to-day. Two or three of the publishing houses having works partially under way, have followed suit. Hoe & Co., press manufacturers, have turned away 150 hands since Saturday. Singer & Co., the sewing machine makers, have discharged 150, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Mutual Distrust.—It is difficult to pass Eastern bills in this city; and equally difficult to pass N. Y. country bills in New England. There is a mutual distrust, which to a large extent we believe unfounded. The same mutual distrust exists between man and man, here, there and every where.—*Jour. Com.*

Men Discharged.—Owing to the great stringency in the money affairs of the country, some of our large establishments have been necessitated to curtail their expenses by the direct discharge of large numbers of their employees. The Michigan Central Railroad Company discharged no less than five hundred of their employees on the first day of the month, and will soon discharge more. Messrs. Jackson & Wiley discharged the greater part of the men employed in their extensive iron works, at the same time; something over one hundred in number, we believe. The Detroit Locomotive Works also discharged thirty men, selecting those who had no familes to provide for. They will dispense with the services of a large number more as soon as the locomotives now under process of construction are completed, which will be in the course of a few weeks.

Detroit Free Press, 5th.

THE REVOLUTION IN INDIA

England has ruled in India mainly by its prestige, and in one moment the English prestige in India has been swept away. The "mutiny" at which the *Times* scoffed and *Punch* laughed has swelled into an insurrection. It has spread from one quarter to another. The revolt, which was confined to one Presidency, and that the most remote of the three, has invaded another, and that the nearest and most familiar. The "mutiny" is a revolution. Bombay is infected; Calcutta is suspected; a wild, panic-stricken flight has commenced; scarcely a home in England but mourns; scarcely a family which has not to deplore a friend or a relative fallen. Nor have the sanguinary horrors of the conflict ever been surpassed; until, at last, the heart of England, deadened to pity—feeling only the death-pangs of its children—yells in one fierce shout of savage indignation for bloody revenge. The thundering *Times* demands gore for gore; and the laughing *Punch* appeals for vengeance with pitiless pictures. Tremendous will that vengeance be, whether in the hands of Indians or English.

The last accounts are more discouraging for England than any previous ones. The army before Delhi could hardly hold out—having already fought twenty-three battles; the army of relief was, perhaps, already out off; and the cholera had broken out among the troops. Should it become a general servile insurrection—should the millions of natives make common cause in the struggle, burying their differences, and frenzied by superstition—British India would disappear as by an earthquake; every trace of its domination would be obliterated in blood and fire.

Harper's Weekly.

"If we are to live after death, why don't we have some certain knowledge of it?" said a skeptic to a clergyman. "Why don't you have some knowledge of this world before you come into it?" was the caustic reply.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Store of A. M. Campbell, on Tuesday, 10th Nov. 1857, at 11 o'clock, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c., belonging to the estate of the late John W. Weisiger, dec'd.

Also, the House and Lot,—late residence of the said deceased. Terms 6 months credit for approved notes.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r,
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Oct'r 7. 49-

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-1tf NEW YORK.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1857.

THE MONEY CRISIS.—We compile the following summary from our New York and other papers:

At New York, on Tuesday, Messrs. Willets & Co., an old and very respectable house, suspended, with very large liabilities. Their failure will produce trouble at San Francisco.

On Wednesday, several failures occurred, among them Bulkley & Co., importers; Blake & Brown, silk dealers; M. J. King, fur house, and Meliss & Ayres, lace and general British goods importers.

The Bank of Addison, in the State of New York, was thrown out to-day. The money market generally closed with less excitement and a more steady feeling.

There was a meeting of the merchants to consider upon the crisis, at which several bank officers were present. Mr. Tileston, President of the Phœnix Bank, declared that in his opinion the true remedy for the pressure was a prompt and liberal enlargement of discounts by the banks. Resolutions were adopted recommending the banks to increase their loans seven millions of dollars, and from that to ten millions at an early day. A committee was appointed to meet the representatives of the Banks, and hopes are entertained of a favorable result.

On Thursday, George Bliss & Co., dry goods, and the great concern of Bowen, McNamee, & Co. silk merchants, failed. The latter had lately built a splendid marble store, corner of Broadway and Pearl. They made themselves notorious some years ago by the offensiveness of their abolition opinions.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn was discredited on Thursday.

F. & A. H. Dodge of Georgetown, D. C., sugar dealers, and Fowle, Snowden & Co., bankers, Alexandria, have failed.

At New Orleans, no failures of consequence occurring. The receipts of cotton were large, but sales small, in consequence of scarcity of money.

In Boston, things are said to look brighter, though failures still occurred.

The panic has reached Nebraska, and two small private banks on Council Bluffs have failed.

Melancholy State of Things.—A New York letter, dated Tuesday, says:

The station houses in the different wards are now crowded nightly with lodgers without homes or money. It is not unusual for thirty or forty such persons to obtain the hard shelter of a single station house.

Just at this time the city is flooded with persons who have been thrown out of employment at Paterson, Newark, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and who have come here in the hope of finding employment, but learn too late that New York needs no more working people.

LATEST.

The following is the latest date we have from New York. We cannot believe that things are as bad as there represented. It must be the view of some panic-stricken person.

Special Dispatch for the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

This is a very blue day here. The money market is extremely tight, and a run is being made on the banks by the note holders and depositors. Confidence in them is evidently weakening. Some seriously entertain the opinion that they cannot hold out. The merchants are in a terrible way. Many of them are quietly suspending. The extensive publishing house of Harper & Brothers, which employed in all probability three thousand operatives, has suspended. It has almost become a question whether the merchants and business men will suspend in a body, or demand of the banks to suspend and come to their relief.

Persons can be seen congregated in all the public thoroughfares, discussing the condition of things. If a suspension of the banks does not take place very soon, there is no calculating the number of mercantile suspensions and failures that must take place. Business is paralyzed. Accounts from Boston are also very gloomy.

At New York, on Friday, Gallaudet & Wetmore, prominent bankers, suspended.

The N. Y. State loan of $500,000 was not taken, no satisfactory bids being received; and for the Brooklyn city loan of $1,700,000 there was no offer.

Nothing conclusive has been done by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

In Baltimore on Friday rumors were started against a bank in Wheeling, Va., and the brokers were enabled to buy the notes at 10 to 15 per cent. discount. A telegraphic despatch from Wheeling soon dispelled all anxiety as to the banks there, and exposed this common broker's trick.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Tremendous Run on a Safe Bank.—A tremendous run occurred to-day on the Park Bank. The bills which this Bank have in circulation are said to amount to only $150,000, while they have $300,000 of specie in their vaults. They paid all demands and the run ceased.

A RELIEF MEASURE.—Treasurer Courts gives notice, through the Standard, that he will forthwith pay on demand, at par, the coupons on the bonds of the State that fall due on the 1st of January next. Holders should endorse the coupons to C. H. Brogden, Comptroller, and will receive checks on the Bank of the State or the Bank of Cape Fear.

This is a considerate and judicious measure of relief, as far as it goes.

BAD COUNTERFEIT.—A friend has exhibited to us two counterfeit $100 notes on the Bank of Camden, S. C., which were sent here from Montgomery county, a few days ago, in satisfaction of a judgment against a citizen of that county. They are correctly described in a New York Counterfeit Detecter, as having for vignenettes, a beehive, and an eagle on a shield, and a female with shield on the lower right corner. The signatures are engraved, not written. The paper of one is greasy, the other white.

The Hon. Louis McLane died in Baltimore on Wednesday last, in the 72d year of his age. He had filled many important offices, Midshipman in the Navy in early life, volunteer in the war of 1812, U. S. Senator, Minister to England, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, &c.

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.—There is a general call in our exchange papers, upon all people, to pay their small debts. And no more sensible or timely appeal could be made at the present juncture. A general compliance would furnish the key to unlock the doors of that abundance of which the country is known to be possessed, but which is now hoarded for want of *confidence*. The evil of the day is too much credit. People have gone in debt too much. It is scarcely incorrect to say that *every body* is in debt. The exceptions are as one to one thousand. This being so, we may safely say, that every dollar paid, will, on an average, in less than a week pay ten dollars of debt, by passing from hand to hand. You, dear reader, pay us, (we are supposing a case,) we pay our creditor, he pays a third person, he a fourth, and so on; and perhaps in its current the same dollar may come back to first hands in payment of a debt due himself. Let a man think of the good he can thus do to his neighborhood and his country, to say nothing of his own personal satisfaction and independence, and we think he will act accordingly, if he be a just man, with any feeling of kindness to his fellow and to himself.

There is unquestionably a great deal of wealth in the South. The prices of its productions have ranged so high that many have become rich. Too often, however, instead of paying debts with their income, men have laid it out in buying more lands and negroes, and have suffered their debts, especially their small debts, to go unpaid. If this was wrong heretofore, when times were easy, it is doubly so now, when every man wants what is due to him, and when its payment would relieve himself and many others from trouble. One of the immediate causes of the present troubles which have spread from New York all over the country, is, that country merchants, who bought goods on credit, do not pay for them when their notes are due. And how can they pay, when the goods have been credited out all over the neighborhood and no amount of dunning will induce the debtors to pay?

We put this to every reader's conscience. Who can he excuse himself, to himself or to his creditors, for either neglecting or refusing to pay, when his own credit, and the credit of his neighbor, the retailer, and the credit of the country, depend in a measure, great or small, on his conduct? Pay up, pay up, we say to every one who reads this. Pay your mechanic, your merchant,—pay every body who needs what you owe them.

THE PANIC.—An Albany paper records the case of a woman in that city who, fearing every body was going to fail, drew from a Savings Bank her deposite of several hundred dollars, and in a few days she lost $150 of it. And the Troy Times says that a poor widow woman in that city who had $149 on deposite in the Commercial Bank, drew it out on Saturday, that she might have it in her own safe keeping; and on Sunday she was robbed of it.

The New York Express has the following good story:—

"We hear of a foreign house in this city, three partners in it, which a few days since drew out their deposits, amounting to $100,000 in gold from the bank, which they re-deposited in their counting-house safe. But their $100,000 "elephant" thus caged, became very troublesome. What to do with *him*, how to guard *him*, who to have to watch over *him*, were very important problems to be solved. The clerks might steal. The temptation was too great for the watchman or porter. If the "burglars" heard of it, they would be sure to break in and steal, and if necessary murder too. There was a very unhappy consultation among the partners as to what should be done with the $100,000. Well, the conclusion, finally, was that a brace of Colt's revolvers should be bought, and each partner should take his turn in sitting up at night by the safe, wide awake, with a revolver in each hand. Now, we wish them a good time of their watchfulness."

This reminds us of a case in our own State, not of recent occurrence, however. A plain old farmer had a couple of thousands in specie, which he had kept in his chest for two or three years, afraid to trust any body with it. A gentleman in whom he had great confidence finally persuaded him to lend it to him, at 6 per cent. interest. At the expiration of twelve months, the debtor called and paid the farmer $120 in specie. This hugely delighted the farmer and his wife. A new light seemed to break in upon them. The gude wife added to her felicitations on the gain of $120, the further happy thought that her husband had not been up a single night during the year past, gun in hand, searching for the robbers whom he used nightly to think he heard trying to break in.

THE NUMBER 7.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce asks, "Is there any magic in the number *seven*? The years 1817, '27, '37, '47 and '57 have been remarkable for their financial revulsions, the alternate decades being the most severe, until superstitious people have come to regard the seven as an unlucky number, and '77 it is supposed will round the history with a most convincing illustration."

According to this superstition, there was no help for the present financial crisis. Sub-Treasury or no Sub-Treasury, it was bound to come. The Journal of Commerce being democratic authority, the Wilmington Journal need look for no other explanation of the panic.

Would it not be a good idea for the democrats to let themselves be defeated for every Presidential election which would have a 7 in its term? How they would ring the changes on "Whig" or "American" misrule, on the occurrence of such a crisis!

We make the suggestion because we don't see, just now, how the democrats are to be beaten.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Jos. E. Brown, democrat, is elected Governor by a majority of 8 to 10,000. Six democrats and two Americans have been elected to Congress.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8.

United States Senator Elected.—Andrew Johnson was to-day elected the successor of Senator Jones, in the United States Senate.

[So Gen. Pillow is defeated.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.

Kansas Elections.—Kansas returns show large Democratic majorities. Both branches of the Legislature Democratic.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—We learn from the Standard that the Directors of this road have declared a dividend of 6 per cent., amounting to about $58,000, of which the State will receive about $30,000. This $30,000 is the first amount received by the State Sinking Fund, authorized by the last Legislature. It is hoped that the N. C. road will declare a dividend of 6 per cent. on the State's million of preferred stock in that road, and that from this and other sources the Sinking Fund may reach $120,000 to $150,000 by the next Legislature.

The R. & G. Road also carried $6,000 to its sinking fund, making that fund about $28,000, against $100,000 of debt due by the company.

The income of the Road for the year was $204,000, an increase of $21,000. Its current expenses were $98,000, and extraordinary expenses $66,000, for repairs of Gaston Bridge and road from Gaston to Weldon.

The repairs of the Gaston bridge have been so far completed that the cars now pass over it.

The Standard adds, "The Road is now in excellent order—the freights and travel are increasing; and its marked prosperity furnishes the best evidence of the able and energetic manner in which its affairs have been conducted."

To the Editors of the Observer:

ELIZABETHTOWN, Oct. 10, 1857.

Dear Sirs: The Superior Court for Bladen county was held this week, his Honor J. L. Bailey presiding. Owing to the crowded state of the criminal docket, no cause of a civil nature was tried.

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in trying cases on the misdemeanor docket. Three persons by the name of Shaw, who had removed their trial from Columbus, were convicted of larceny.

On Wednesday morning, Peter Skipper was tried for the murder of James Hargrove, on the 7th Jan. 1857, by shooting. It was proven that the prisoner and the deceased had been working on a road and were returning home together. The prisoner was drunk and lay down by the road side and went to sleep. The evening being very cold, the deceased did not wish to leave the prisoner to freeze, and in order to arouse him, struck him two or three times with a brush or switch. The prisoner arose up and appeared very angry, and said that he would get a gun and kill the deceased. Within two or three hundred yards they came to a house. Skipper went into the house and came out into the yard with a gun in his hand. They approached each other, the deceased telling the prisoner that he meant no harm to him when he struck him with the brush, and asking him not to shoot. The prisoner, regardless of the entreaties of the deceased, discharged the gun he held, lodging several large shot in Hargrove's left side. Hargrove lived until the next day. The foregoing facts were gathered from his dying declarations.

The case was argued at great length by Solicitor Strange for the State, and Messrs. Miller, Baker, Smith and White for the prisoner. Late at night his Honor delivered his charge to the Jury, who did not agree until ten o'clock next day, when they brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

The prisoner was branded and imprisoned six months.

On Thursday, Calvin Terry was tried for the murder of James Wilkinson, Captain of the Steamer Southerner, on the night of the 27th January 1853, by knocking him overboard.

The Southerner is a small stern-wheel boat, then running between Wilmington and Fayetteville. The engine-room is near the stern of the boat, and has a narrow door opening towards the side of the boat. In passing from the cabin, which is a few feet in advance of the engine-room, to the engine-room door, a person would have to walk a narrow gangway or passage alongside the room, scarcely two feet wide, with no railing on the outside to prevent a person from falling overboard.

J. B. Melvin testified that he was a passenger on the Southerner on the night on which Capt. Wilkinson was drowned. That after the boat had left Elizabeth on her way to Fayetteville, and about 11 o'clock at night, (the night being very cold and the gangway leading to the engine-room covered with ice,) he parted with Capt. Wilkinson at the cabin door. Witness went into the cabin, and the Captain went round in the direction of the engine-room. In a few minutes afterwards, witness heard a noise and jar of something striking against the boat, and in a short time an alarm was raised that some one was overboard. It was discovered that Capt. Wilkinson was missing.

It was further in evidence that Calvin Terry was Engineer of this boat; that his place was in the engine-room, and that he was found in the engine-room immediately after the alarm was given.

It was proved by Jas. Nixon, that some two months before Wilkinson was drowned, the prisoner stated to witness, that Wilkinson was in the habit of coming to the engine-room and abusing him for not attending to his duty, and the next time he came there he would knock him in the head with the starting bar.

It was testified to by Henry New, that the prisoner said to him, some two or three months before Wilkinson was drowned, that he had had a fight with Wilkinson, and that he would be revenged on him, if he had to follow the river for seven years.

He further testified, that some three or four weeks after Wilkinson was drowned, the prisoner sitting at the breakfast table at witness's house, said, "if Betsey the cook ever broke her breath about it to him again he would put her in the deep, where he had put Wilkinson," or "where Wilkinson was," he did not remember exactly which.

Emeline Bramble testified, that some time before Wilkinson's death, that prisoner told her that he had had a fight with Wilkinson and that he would be avenged on him before six months were out. She further testified that three or four weeks after Wilkinson's death she heard the prisoner say, "that if John Andrews bothered him again, he would put him where he had put Jim Wilkinson."

J. Buell Evans testified, that he had a conversation with the prisoner in Wilmington. The prisoner was drunk; that in the course of the conversation he told him that he, the prisoner, had been suspected of killing Wilkinson; that he had been examined before a Magistrate, but there was no proof against him, and he was discharged.

They had some further conversation and the prisoner told him that he and Wilkinson had had some fuss before the boat left Wilmington, and that as they went on up the River, Wilkinson once or twice came to the engine-room and abused him, and he, the prisoner, told Wilkinson, that if he came back again, he would knock him in the head with the starting bar; that Wilkinson did come back and he struck him with the starting bar.

Several witnesses were introduced for the defendant, who testified that the characters of Henry New, Emeline Bramble and J. Buell Evans were bad.

At a late hour the arguments of counsel were concluded. The Judge delivered the charge to the Jury, who in a very short time brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

For the State, Mr. Solicitor Strange. For the defendant, Messrs. Empie, Miller and Baker.

On Friday, Daniel Evans and W. W. Smith were tried for the murder, on the 20th August last, in Bladen county, of a slave named Henry, the property of James Clark, of Beaufort. After the testimony was gotten through, counsel agreed to a verdict of manslaughter against both the prisoners.

They were branded and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

For the State, Mr. Solicitor Strange. For the defendants, Messrs. Shepherd, White, Richardson and Empie.

The Judge appointed a Special Term of the Court for the trial of civil causes.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton at all the markets since the 1st Sept. amount to 50,980 bales, against 115,582 last year. Decrease 64,602 bales.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—The Wilmington Journal repeats its assertion that the democrats never set up the Sub-Treasury as a "Great Regulator." We have plainly shown by extracts from President Polk and Secretary Guthrie that they did set up such a claim for it. And the readers of the Journal would be constrained to admit it if they were only allowed to see those extracts. But instead of that, the Journal pretends to have had all the substance of those extracts in its own editorial!

The Journal again argues, without venturing to say so in terms, that because exchange with foreign countries is for the moment in our favor, that therefore this country is not in debt to them, but that *they* are so in debt to this country as that they will be obliged to send gold here. There is not and cannot be a man of ordinary commercial information in the country who does not know the fact to be as we have stated it, that this country is in debt to Europe hundreds of millions of dollars, and that exchange has been regularly against us, and gold regularly shipped to Europe, by many millions a year, as long as the debtors could command the means to send it. Since this panic, only, has exchange been low; and the Journal cannot get a respectable merchant, in Wilmington or in New York, that will deny this or maintain its *insinuated* proposition.

The Journal refers us to the tariff of July 1857 for the importations and the scale of duties of which it has been speaking! Why that tariff has been in operation but three months, and the silks and laces of which it spoke were evidently the silks and laces imported under the tariff of 1846. It is ridiculous to talk about extravagance in silks and laces under the act of 1857, for the Journal has no data upon which to estimate the amounts of importations since July. The Journal evidently referred at first, as we did, to the importations under the tariff of 1846. It now changes its ground.

As to the relative rates of duties under the tariff of 1846, we took our statements from Secretary Guthrie's Report to Congress of December last. If they be incorrect, (and we have no idea that they are,) the errors are the Secretary's, not ours.

In conclusion, we wish the Journal would say plainly, whether this country is or is not in debt to Europe, hundreds of millions of dollars? If it is, how does it happen that gold is to come here, instead of going there to pay at least the interest on our debt? And further, whether, if we be *not* so in debt, there has been *any* extravagance in buying foreign goods? If we have been able to pay for what we have bought, so that exchange is in our favor, and gold will have to come here to pay for what we have to sell, where is the extravagance of which the Journal itself tells us?

One word more: The Journal says that iron would be imported from Europe, "no matter what the tariff." We must be permitted to doubt that. Under a higher tariff, it would be made at home, and the profit realized by our own laborers, merchants and capitalists.

SHIP CANAL TO CONNECT THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—In June last, the Secretary of the Navy directed Com. Paulding to make a reconnoisance of the route for the proposed Ship Canal from Aspinwall, on the Atlantic, across the Isthmus of Darien, to Panama, on the Pacific. The Commodore, having performed the duty, with the aid of proper assistants, has made a Report to the Navy Department, from which it appears, that the route of the existing rail road is every way the best; that the distance is 45½ miles; that the highest point of land is 286 feet above the level of the sea: that the Chagres and other rivers will afford an abundant supply of water for the Canal, that the work is entirely practicable, without any serious obstacle, except that white men cannot perform the labor in such a climate; that the summit level will be 150 feet above mean tide of the oceans; the deepest cut 136 feet, the summit cut 4 miles long, averaging 40 feet in depth; and that such a work, 200 feet wide and 30 feet deep, with every required harbor improvement at each end, will cost not exceeding eighty millions of dollars. This seems a large sum, but when we recollect that about as much has been expended upon two works in the State of New York alone, it dwindles into insignificance in view of the fact that the proposed canal is to meet the wants of the commerce of the whole world. Instead of a voyage of four to six months around Cape Horn, the Pacific ports will be reached in two to four weeks through this canal.

Com. Paulding says, in concluding his Report, that

"The bay of Aspinwall, like the bay of Panama, would afford ample room for the commerce of Europe as well as America; and in contemplating these two bays with the eye of a seaman, and in reference to the great work in question, it would look as though nature had provided them for the especial convenience of man in his laborious undertakings in the extension of commerce, and a place where all nations may meet in their varied pursuits on the great highway of the ocean.

"With such an Avenue from the Atlantic, the stormy and distant seas of the South would be abandoned by Europe as well as America, and we should meet here on neutral ground, pursuing with a common purpose the paths of peace and industry, which, by its means, we may suppose, would effect a moral revolution such as the world has never known, and surpassing in importance that which would be effected in the revolution of the commercial world."

THE OLDEST BIBLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Professor Rockwell, of Davidson College, has given an interesting account, in the Bible Society Record, of a small quarto Bible, belonging to Samuel Houston, Esq., of Iredell county, by whose ancestors it was brought from Ireland several generations ago. It was printed in London by Christopher Barker, in 1615.

The Editors of the University Magazine, copying Mr. Rockwell's article, state that the Historical Society of the N. C. University has a still older copy of the Bible, printed by the same Christopher Barker in 1599. It was procured by the Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., from a member of the Reed family in Perquimons county, "whose ancestor was the Deputy of one of the Lords Proprietors about the close of the eighteenth century," says the Magazine. (Of course some other century was meant.)

The Magazine adds,—

"This is probably not merely the oldest Bible in the State, but the first ever seen within our borders after the date of the first permanent settlement. It was the family Bible of George Durant, who if not the very first colonist, was the first land holder whose title is on record in the ancient County (and government) of Abemarle. He was born in England on the 23d August, 1682. In 1662, he purchased of Cesteeanoe, King of the Yeopin Indians, the neck of land at the mouth of Little and Perquimons rivers which perpetuates his name, and his title was confirmed in the following year by a grant from Sir William Berkley, of Carolina, and Governor of Virginia. Durant was one of the most respectable of the early immigrants, and was successively a member of the Council, Justice of the Quorum and Judge of the General Court.

"It is worthy of note that although the collections of the Historical Society of the University are comparatively meagre, they contain the oldest Bible in the State, the first volume of newspapers published in the province of North Carolina, and copies of the first political pamphlet, and the first bound volume which issued from our press."

[As Mr. Durant could not have purchased Durant's Neck 20 years before he was born, there is an error in one of the above dates, 1682 and 1662. The first is evidently wrong.—*Observer.*

Western N. C. Rail Road.—A large quantity of Iron has arrived at this place for this Road. We have not learned how soon the Company will begin to lay the Iron down, but presume it will not be long. A large number of sills have been delivered along the line.—*Salisbury Herald.*

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. ARCH'D BUIE to Miss SARAH BLACK, daughter of the late Duncan Black, all of Cumberland County.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, WM. FRANCIS KORNEGAY, Esq., of Forest Hill, Wayne county, to Miss LOUISA P. BORDEN, daughter of the late Arnold Borden, Esq., of Goldsborough.

In Moore co., on the 28th ult., by J. R. Sloan, Esq., Mr. J. M. OLIVER to Miss H. A. GUNTER of Moore county.

DIED,

In Yanceyville, on the 2d inst., after a protracted illness, JAMES NEWTON MONTGOMERY, Esq., Attorney at Law, in the 31st year of his age.

In Wilmington, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at the residence of N. N. Nixon, Esq., ANNE, infant daughter of C. T. N. and Eliza C. Davis.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her husband, Wm. N. Peden, Esq., in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA S. PEDEN, of Consumption.

Also, on the 8th inst., of Typhoid Pneumonia, Mr. MARTIN BLACK, aged 33 years. Mr. Black was a native of Moore county, but had resided for the last 12 or 15 years in New Hanover.

In Jonesville, N. C., on Thursday, the 1st inst., FANNY CALDWELL, daughter of Josiah and Mary E. Cowles, aged 6 months and 23 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 12.

BACON—	18 a 18½	LARD.—	19 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	12 a 12½	Cuba	56 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 50 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 25 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	5 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	4 75 a 0 00	WOOL—	21 a 22
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 80 a 1 00	Yellow dip,	1 80 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	2 55 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	30 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Not much variation.

Cotton—We again reduce our figures—at which sales were made on Saturday. The late news may cause a further decline.

Flour—Variable.

Corn—New sells at 80 cts. old 1 00.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has declined 20 to 45 cents. Virgin 3 05, yellow 2 30. Spirits 35 to 36. No. 1 Rosin 3 25, Common 1 10. Tar 1 10, a decline of 45 cents.

At New Orleans, cotton has fallen 8¾ cents. Middling 13 cents. Large receipts. Sterling bills 97.

At New York, Flour 4 55 to 7 50. Corn 69 to 73. Middling upland Cotton 13½, prices irregular. Spirits Turpentine 40 to 42. Common Rosin 1 65.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Oct'r 9, Str Flora, with goods for Elkin Co, T Byrns, E & L Russell, A A McKethan, A W Steel, Smitherman & Spencer, Brookshire & Cox, Goldston & Cagle, Williams & Long, Murchison, Reid & Co, B L & J H Bitting, S C Smith & Co, Transou & Co, B L & J H Bitting, S C Smith & Co, Transou & Bro, Johnson & Martin, J M Worth & Son, Tyson & Caddell, D Hackney & Son, R D Golding, G Brandt, Dr J J Britton, Mooring & Creason, P A Wiley, Rockfish Co, J P Smith, E L Winslow, J M Rose, Gen J Winslow, J & E Kron, W S Edwards, J W Bitting, H McDonald, D Murphy, Maj Laidley, J W Sandford.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct'r 9.—Str Magnolia, with passengers and mdze. Oct'r 10.—Str Fanny, with goods for W C Troy, R Jones, R Mitchell, M A Baker, J Shaw, E J Hale & Son, H & E J Lilly, J M Vann, J H Hall.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 7.—Barque Grampus fm Boston; Schr Palestine fm Hyde Co, Eleanor fm N York, D W Vaughn fm Newport. 8.—Barque Eventide fm Liverpool; Brig Crimea fm Boston. 9.—Brig Delmont Locke fm Searsport, Me.

Mrs. A. A. Brooksbanks

IS NOW RECEIVING her Fall Stock of Millinery Goods. She invites her customers to call and examine her Stock.

Oct. 10, 1857. 50-3t

Soda, Butter, Lemon, Sugar, Cream, Cup and Fancy Crackers, a fresh supply just rec'd and for sale at

BANKS'S CONFECTIONERY, Green Street.

Oct'r 10. 50-4t

NEW FIRM.

R. T. & J. H. ELLIS

WOULD inform their friends and all those that visit Fayetteville that they have associated themselves together on Person Street, 1 door above Jas. Breece, Esq., where they have a general assortment of

PROVISIONS, Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, Wines, &c.

which they will sell low for cash or exchange for Country Produce.

Oct'r 8, 1857. 50*3tpd

P. TAYLOR

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

STOCK OF GOODS

Suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and invites those in want to call and examine before buying. Store North-east corner of Market Square.

Particular attention given to the sale of Produce or the purchase of Goods, Bank business, &c.

Oct'r 7, 1857. 49-3t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

I WANT to rent my House and Lot on Haymount, opposite the Donaldson Academy. Possession given next week. If not rented before I leave, application can be made to Jas. G. Cook.

CHARLES MILLER.

Oct'r 12. 50-1t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having determined to move West, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 28th inst., the following articles, to wit: Three thousand or more bushels of Corn; 40 or 50 thousand lbs. of Fodder; 80 or 100 head of Hogs, about 60 of which are suitable for killing this winter; all my stock of Cattle and Sheep; all my Farming Tools, Blacksmith Tools, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber will also offer for sale on the same day, (if not disposed of before) his VALUABLE FARM, lying on Brown's creek, containing 1030 acres, being in a fine state of cultivation, having on it a comfortable Dwelling House, a good gin-house and screw, a good well of water, and all necessary out-houses,—located seven miles from Wadesboro', one mile from the plank road, and 4½ from Ansonville, and within 7 miles of the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad, in a good and pleasant neighborhood. The land will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit purchasers, and the terms will be liberal and made known fully on the day of sale.

P. S. All or any of the above named property can be bought between now and day of sale.

T. J. SMITH.

Ansonville, Anson Co., Oct. 6, 1857. 50*ts

THE ACCOUNTS

DUE the Estate C. Lutterloh, Jr., remaining unpaid on Friday next, will be put in an officer's hands for collection. T. S. LUTTERLOH, Admr.

Oct. 12, 1857. 1t

The CHRISTIAN MINSTREL,

by Aiken. A new supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

EDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

A CURE BY OXYGENATED BITTERS.

BURLINGTON, VT., Nov. 12, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I suffered for about a year previous to last spring, from a derangement of the action of the heart, which like most others similarly afflicted, I supposed to be an organic disease, and having seen the *Oxygenated Bitters* highly recommended for use in such cases, I procured and used a single bottle, with entire success.

The disagreeable symptoms speedily disappeared, and I have never had any recurrence of them.

Being really of opinion that this medicine is of unquestionable value as a cure for Dyspepsia, (in which opinion I am happy to know that I agree with many intelligent physicians,) I have no hesitation in permitting this certificate to be used in any way that will promote its more general use.

E. A. STANSBURY,
Editor of the Burlington *Courier*.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

A REWARD IS OFFERED!

For the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated *Holland Bitters* is put up in half-pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, Jr. blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful *Aroma* has been received by Americans, with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercices over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy.

Oct. 10. 50-2tpd

☞ Miss Flora Graham will open a School in the LONG ROOM on Gillespie Street, on the First Monday in November 1857.

Oct'r 8. 49-1t*2w

SECOND STOCK!

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing,—

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Made-up Clothing,

To which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

Oct'r 6, 1857. 49-tf

AT **WILEY'S** MAY BE FOUND a choice lot of

FINE-APPLE,
ENGLISH-DAIRY,
and N. Y. STATE CHEESE;
GOSHEN BUTTER;
and No. 1 LARD.

Oct'r 6. 49-1w

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

A CHOICE LOT, just received and for sale at BANKS'S CONFECTIONARY, Green Street.

Oct'r 8. 49-2t

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Sept'r 21, 1857. 44tf

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.

Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

FALL 1857.

New and Cheap Goods!

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

CHINA

TEA SETS—new shapes—Gilt, Painted and Plain, at $4 to $25; Decorated VASES, Cups and Saucers, and other fancy China; the most beautiful Stock ever seen here. Also, a variety of other Fancy Goods, suitable for presents, at moderate prices.

GLASS,

Cut, Moulded and Plain; some beautiful new patterns of Goblets and Tumblers.

EARTHEN WARE.

Ironstone China; White and Unique Blue; Oval Tomato Shape; Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware. Common Wares of every description.

For sale by W. N TILLINGHAST.
Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-6w

SILVER-PLATED

CASTORS (20 Patterns;) Cake BASKETS (10 shapes;) Candle-Sticks; Snuffers and Trays; Cups; Spoons; French Forks; Ladles and Butter-Knives, 8 and 12 oz. plate; Dessert Knives; Pie Knives; &c. All of which were bought *from the manufacturers with cash* and will be offered at less profit than such Goods are usually sold.

Planished Tin

Tea Pots; Coffee Pots; Urns; Biggins; and Filters; Oyster-Stews; Steak-Dishes; Plate and Dish Covers; Tea Kettles, and other useful articles. Tea Trays and Waiters, some beautiful, in Sets.

Britannia

TEA and COFFEE POTS; Spoons (the best;) Candlesticks; Lamps; Pitchers, &c.

A good stock of BASKETS.

LOOKING GLASSES

Of superior quality; every size, from a Shaving Glass to large Parlor Mirrors. Tin Chamber Sets; common HEAVY Tin Ware Wood Ware.

In short, I have a complete stock of articles in my line, which are usually wanted here, and need now only buyers. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-6w

New Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 28.

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A

LITERARY PERIODICAL,

TO BE PUBLISHED

MONTHLY,

IN THE

TOWN OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY **ANDREW J. STEDMAN,**

A MEMBER OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA BAR.

IN offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial Chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also, as a Southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magazine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid and support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.

Why, I ask, cannot *we*—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and polite Periodicals? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the North, which every mail brings to our homes, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man, I have claims.

My Magazine will be of the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be

Illustrated with Engravings and Plates,

of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of subscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publication will not admit of a credit system

☞ *The First Number will be issued 1st January* 1858.

A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Sept'r 1, 1857. 46-

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—after that time it will be Salem, N. C.

Lumberton Advertisement.

The Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising every thing in the way of DRY GOODS, such as Merinos, Alpacas, DeLaines, Cashmeres and Ginghams, for Ladies' Dresses. Also, Calicoes, Linseys, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Drillings, Osnaburgs, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Cassimeres, for Pants, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the best materials and good workmanship. BOOTS and SHOES, for Men and Boys; also, a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses; Bonnets, Mantillas and Cloaks, of the latest fashion. HATS and CAPS of all sorts, and TRUNKS of all sizes; besides HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and a variety of other Goods, which I will sell low for Cash, or upon short credit to reliable and prompt paying customers.

S. W. ERRANT.

Lumberton, N. C., Sept. 21, 1857. 44-2m

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD COMPANY will be held in the town of Charlotte, County of Mecklenburg, on the 3d Wednesday in October next, the same being the 21st day of the month. The transfer book will be closed for one Month prior to said day.

H. W. GUION, Pres't.

Sept. 15, 1857. 44-102t

$100 REWARD.

MY Room was forcibly entered on Sunday night the 13th of September, by some unknown person or persons, who took from my desk $362 in Bank Bills and $30 in Gold and Silver. I will give the above named reward for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the money, or $50 for either.

O. P. LUTHER.

Rockingham, Richmond Co., Sept. 15. [44-10t

REMOVAL.

R. HUSKE, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to a room in the Robinson Buildings. Entrance on the North End, at the platform opposite Eccles's Grist Mill.

September 1. 39-6w

KNIVES and FORKS.

IVORY handle Knives, with and without Forks; Knives with two prong Steel Forks, at 1 10 to 1 60 per Set. Also, a complete stock of other qualities. For sale at the Crockery Store at very low prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept'r 26. 46-6w

New Stock of Goods!

The Subscriber has just received a large assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Comprising every thing that a Lady or Gentleman may desire to wear. He most respectfully solicits a call from his old friends and acquaintances, and all strangers, before they purchase, as he would like to have the pleasure of showing them through, and if he cannot suit them all right. J. C. POE.

Sept. 22. 45-1mo

C. J. & R. H. JONES

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER Stock of

FANCY & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, in part as follows.—

DE LAINS, all kinds:
All Wool Plaids:
Col'd Merinoes:
Col'd Silks and Black:
Rich Robes A'Quille:
Chenille Shawls;
Do. Scarfs, all silk;
Long Shawls for Gentlemen;
Do. for Servants;
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks:
French Robes, Volant:
Do. for Misses:
Nett Coats for Children:
Long Brocha Shawls:
Merino Shawls, white:
Opera Flannel, Plain and Col'd,
Quilted Skirts:
Do Hoops:
Fine and Common Blankets:
Cotton, Silk, and Woolen Hosiery:
Do. Fancy, for Children:
Kid, Silk, Merino, Cotton Gloves for Ladies:
Chenille Head Dresses:
Chenilles by the yard;
Bonnet Ribbons; do. plain;
Fringes and Salom, all colors:
Black Velvets;
B'k and Col'd Belts:
Mulberry Buttons for Dresses.
Thread, Swiss, Jackonett,
Bobbin, and Cotton Edgings:
Black Lace and Edgings:
Emb'd Hdkfts, Collars, Sleeves and Bands:
Love and Lace Veils:
Bonnets, Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A nice variety of M n's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES.

Also, Men and Boys

Winter Clothing, Cheap.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, and many other Fancy Articles.

Sept. 11, 1857. 42-3m

REMOVAL.

H. GRAHAM has removed to the store formerly occupied by Dr. Foulkes, on the corner east of the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay street, where he is just receiving his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of the Latest Styles,

Consisting in part of

Over-Coats, Dress, Frock and Business Coats; Pants, Vests, Shirts and Collars, Drawers, Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Suspenders, Cravats, Merino and Cotton Hose, &c. &c.

He also keeps constantly on hand, a fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Carpet Bags.

All those wishing to purchase cheap and fine suits of clothes, would do well to call and examine Graham's Stock, as he is prepared to sell as low as any in the market.

Sept. 12 42-2m.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

BOOK BINDERY

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 38-

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 62-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE.

Attorney at Law.

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 90-tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1855. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 51tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June1854. 7-tf

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.

ROBT MITCHELL.

May 4, 1857. 5tf

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER.

For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years, more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.

WARE-ROOMS, removed from 25 S. Fourth to No. 722 ARCH STREET, below Eighth, South side, Philadelphia.

Aug. 12. 33-3mpd

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Alexander McAlister deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make early payment, and those holding claims against the deceased, must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

NEILL McDUGALD.

Sept. 15, 1857. 44*6t

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

Land! Land!! Land!!!

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 5th day of November next, at his residence in Chatham, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Geo Smith, Dec'd. Said Lands will be sold for the purpose of division. There are about 300 ACRES, a large portion of which is Wood land of the very best quality, well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and Cotton. A DWELLING HOUSE, with the necessary Out houses, is upon the premises; also, several never-failing Springs of pure water.

These Lands lie contiguous to the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, and the stage road, leading from Raleigh via Pittsborough to Salisbury. Any person desirous of purchasing a good Farm would do well to attend. Title unquestionable. Terms: 12 months credit,—purchaser must give bond with approved security.

WILEY A. SMITH, Adm'r.

Aug. 24, 1857. 40-*6tpd

CITY OF MOREHEAD!
GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Carlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net-work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent; therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once: and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepard's Point Land Co.

Aug. 21. 36-*ts

NOTICE.
TO CARPENTERS!

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Committee until 17th of October next, for the construction and erection of a new College Edifice at Floral College. The building to be two stories high, forty-two feet in length and thirty-six in width: the whole to be completed by the first day of June 1858. The contractor to furnish all the materials and give bond and security for the faithful performance of his contract. Payments will be made in money as follows: One-third the first of January 1858; one-third in January 1859; and the remainder in January 1860. Plans and specifications will be exhibited on application to either of the undersigned.

ALEXANDER PURCELL,
DANIEL McKINNON,
J. B. McCALLUM.

Gilopolis, Robeson Co., N. C., }
Sept. 22d, 1857. } 46*3t

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Aug. 31. 38-

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be continued on the SECOND MONDAY in November next, upon the usual branches and the same Professors.

For particulars, refer to the advertising sheet of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, July 1, 1857. HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

August 5. 48-*4w

NOTICE.
1700 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 1200 or 1300 Acres, lying in Chatham County, about six miles west of Pittsborough on Rocky River There is on said land a first MILL SITE for Grist and Saw Mill; there is about 7 or 8 hundred Acres of well Timbered Land, on said tract, the rest is cleared and in a good state of cultivation: There is one of the finest Meadows on said land that can be found in this section of the county; also, a large TWO STORY HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and a most excellent well of water in the yard. Also, one other tract containing 465 Acres, lying on Rocky River, known as the Headen Land, about one mile from Alston's Bridge. Said Land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco, and there is one of the best Meadows that can be found in Chatham county. There is on the premises a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses. Any person wishing to buy will do well to call soon, as I will sell a bargain in either tract For further information address the subscriber at Beaumont, Chatham Co., N. C.

H. W. PEOPLES.

Sept'r 26, 1857. 48*4w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals, which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer.

Aug. 31. 38*3m

RAN OFF! RAN OFF!!

RAN off from my lot on Wednesday, the 2d of September, my MULE. Said Mule is a Red Sorrel Mule, about common size, roached mane and tail; and its tail and mane is light colored,—no other marks, except from the gear. Where the said Mule was raised I can't tell; but I think it was bought out of a drove at Wades'orough. Any one seeing such Mule loose or confined will please take it up. Perhaps some one has stolen it since it ran off, as I can't hear of it. Any one hearing or taking up said Mule will be paid for their trouble.

Address me at Mount Gilead, Montgomery County, N. C. JOHN DUNN, Sen'r.

Sept. 11, 1857. 44-*4w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at the late residence of Rob't W. Palmer, dec'd, in Chatham County, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, the Tract of Land on which the said Palmer resided at the time of his death, containing 500 Acres, more or less. Said Lands are very valuable for Farming purposes, a large portion of them being the best Deep River low grounds, situated immediately on the Coal region of Deep River. A large quantity of it is supposed to be underlaid with coal. Those wishing to buy a good Farm or to engage in the coal business, would do well to attend the sale. Terms: six and twelve months credit—interest from date: bond with two approved securities will be required. G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1857. 40*t150

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between DYE & McIVER was dissolved by mutual consent on Tuesday, September 22, 1857.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to make settlements by January 1, 1858, and save costs. Otherwise legal steps will be taken to secure such settlements.

The accounts, notes, &c., due the firm are in the hands of Mr. W. W. DYE, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlements.

The business will be continued as heretofore by Mr. W. W. Dye, who is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, selected with great care by Mr. A. D. McIver.

W. W. DYE,
A. D. McIVER.

Buffalo, Moore Co., Sept. 1857. 46*3t

75 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 20th of May last, a Negro Boy, NELSON. Said boy is about 22 years of age, of copper complexion, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, quite intelligent, speaks rather impudently with some stammering. When last heard from he was in Stanly County, N. C., passing as free, and may possibly have free papers. I will give $25 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I may get him again; or $75 for confinement, as above, and evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring or assisting him in making his escape. WM. C. SMITH,

Wadesboro', N. C.

Sept'r 21. 46*tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer on the 17th day of November next, at his place, FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND;—one half or more is of the best Swamp known in the County: its yield per acre is from sixty to seventy bushels Said Land can be drained from either side or the lower end. There is about 35 acres ditched ready for improvement. The high land is good and well timbered. This body of land lies between Long Swamp and Rithland Swamp, five miles north east of Floral College. This land will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to buy would do well to come and examine for themselves, before the day of sale. ARCH'D M. McMILLAN.

Robeson Co, Sept. 9, 1857. 46-*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

Nelly McKay *vs.* Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan McKay, John McPhaul and wife Mary, John Watson and wife Margaret, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the prayer thereof granted ex parte.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence.

48*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857.

John Taylor, Mary Taylor, Archibald B. McCormic and others, *vs.* Catharine McMillan, John McCormic and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves, Account and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Catharine McMillan, John McCormic, Daniel W. McCormic, Joseph A. McCormic, John C. McCormic, James A. McCormic, Thomas J. McCormic, Benjamin F. McCormic, Nancy Anderson, John P. Stewart, Lodon Davis and wife Mary Ann, and Barbara Stewart, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, for the said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Robeson, at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or they will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and in the eighty-second year of American Independence.

48*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Cl'k.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE delinquent Stockholders of this Company are notified that unless the balances due on their Stock are paid or satisfactorily arranged by the 1st of October, legal steps will at once be taken to collect the same.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. M. ROSE, Treasurer.
Western Rail Road Co.

Sept'r 19, 1857. 44tf

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
JUST RECEIVED,

(Call soon, Secure a Good Bargain and Save Money)

One of the Largest, Handsomest and Cheapest Stocks of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Gentlemen's wear, ever brought to this market and no mistake!

Also, a Magnificent assortment of

Boy's and Youth's Clothing.

Boy's Suits and Extra Jackets of all Sizes.

FOR RAIL ROAD HANDS. We furnish Contractors with any quantity of Clothing at a very low figure.

FOR BOAT HANDS.—A full supply of Jackets and Over Coats; also, long Boots, Hats and Pants—very cheap.

A very extensive assortment of Gentlemen's **Furnishing Goods**, Fine Linen and Bosom Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Silk and Merino, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES—from the finest Water-Proof to the finest Pump made. Also, Philadelphia made; **Hats and Caps** of all descriptions.

Ladies' French Travelling Trunks. Extra large sizes; Bonnet Boxes; Gentlemen's Leather, Spanish Iron Frame and Rivetted Trunks; English Sole Leather Valises, and Leather Bags; a full line of Travelling Bags (very convenient); Shawls and Fancy Buggy Blankets; Umbrellas and Segars; Umbrellas; Walking Canes in great variety; Coats, Leggings and Sandals also for Ladies; and a great variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

All which will be sold at wholesale and retail very low for cash or on time to punctual customers. Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GLADDEN & SON.

Opposite the Market.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17, 1857.

W. H. CARVER

Is now receiving his

Fall Stock of GOODS,

which is large and well selected. A call is solicited, and the public generally is solicited to call. It is varied to enumerate; every one can find exactly what they want by calling. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods. W. H. CARVER.

Sept. 17, 1857. 1-tf

NOTICE.

AT SEPTEMBER Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the last will and testament of James Cook, dec'd, was admitted to Probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the testator are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the said testator must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ANNESS C. HUSKE, Executor.

Sept. 15, 1857. 44*6t

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of John McLaurin, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURIN, Adm'r.

Sept. 15, 1857. 44*6t

WILLIAM SANDFORD,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

With REED, ST. JOHN & Co.

Wholesale Grocers.

N. E. COR. FRONT AND ARCH STREETS,

Philadelphia.

Aug. 19, 1857. 45-3m

B. F. PEARCE & CO.

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR.

July 30. 2*3t

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; also, common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

W. N. TILLINGHAST

Is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of

China, Glass, and Earthenware. Looking Glasses, Brittania, and Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, & House Furnishing Hardware.

He invites the attention of Country Merchants to his Stock, and is satisfied that they cannot find a better assortment of Goods for their trade, or cheaper (when delivered at their doors,) in one House anywhere.

Sept. 3. 35-2m

FOR SALE.

15 BBLS. of M. & E. MYER'S SUPERIOR WHISKEY. This Whiskey comes very highly recommended; said to be fully equal to any North Carolina make, and warranted free from any impurity.

WORTH & UTLEY.

Aug. 22, 1857. 36-

FOR SALE.

THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers; it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos. 109, 111, 112, and